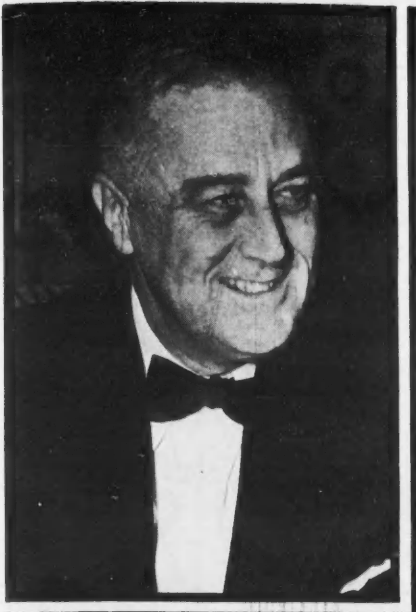


Democracy Beware of Russia!

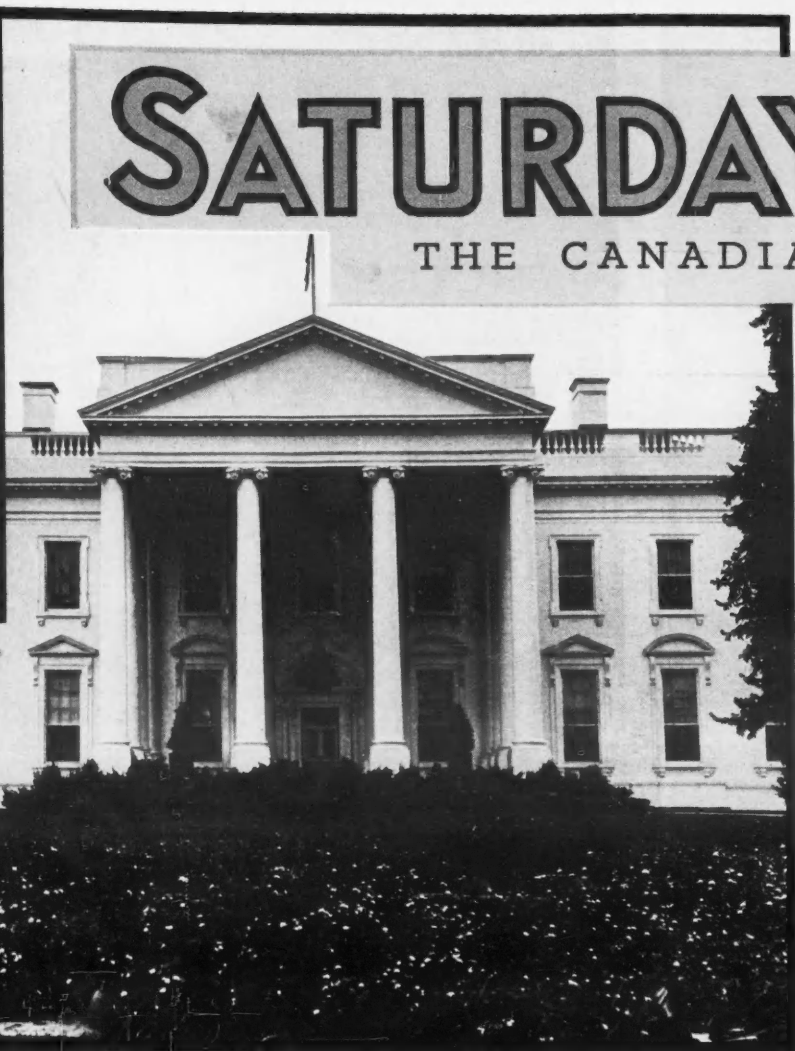
By NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF
SEE PAGE TWO

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
VOL. 54, NO. 32



JUNE 10, 1939
TORONTO

THE FRONT PAGE

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

THIS WEEK history was made when for the first time a reigning British Sovereign and his consort visited the United States of America to be the guests of the President and people of that country. As the photographs show the occasion was one of smiles across the border and even the most loyal Canadian has not given Their Majesties a warmer welcome than that tendered at Washington's White House and all other places visited.

—Photo at right copyright by Gerald Richardson, Toronto.

one of the four original copies of Magna Charta which has been loaned for exhibition to the American public.

The Dollar Reducers

WHILE his language on the subject is still a little cryptic, Mr. Hepburn is apparently drawing nearer and nearer to the idea that devaluation of the currency is the only effective way out of the difficulties created by the present enormous burden of indebtedness. Asked last week by the secretary of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council whether he was not in favor of works projects on a national scale, Mr. Hepburn replied: "Yes, if there were a debt adjustment." And then he added: "It is the policy of Ottawa to maintain the present valuation of currency." Mr. Hepburn does not often refer to the policies of Ottawa except to disapprove of them, and it is a fair assumption from this remark that he disapproves of the policy of maintaining the present valuation of the Canadian dollar. Secretary Buckley at once replied: "I agree; the whole crux of the thing is the monetary system." And Mr. Hepburn in turn said: "Of course it is. You are coming here to ask us to do something impossible." Mr. Buckley was in the office of the Premier of Ontario, asking that the Province should institute work projects in order "to substitute wages for relief," and it was this demand which the Premier described as impossible for the Province, and which he approved of even for the Dominion only if accompanied by "debt adjustment," apparently by means of devaluation of the currency.

When devaluation of the currency is advocated by a party like that of Mr. Aberhart, which has a following only in the Western Provinces, it may be possible to dismiss it with some nonchalance. When that identical demand is presented by the leader of the Ontario provincial wing of the Liberal party it becomes a matter of more serious import. Mr. Hepburn undoubtedly intends to take a very active hand in the next federal election, in opposition to the federal Liberal party, whose financial policies are those of the eminently orthodox Mr. Charles Dunning. There have been a lot of other issues on which he could campaign against the King-Dunning Government, but none which would fit more readily into a "united front" against it which would rally to a single cause all the dissatisfied left-wingers of the nine Provinces along with the gold-mining interests of the Premier's own province.

IT IS true that Mr. Hepburn will find some other people just as ready and willing to lead this united front as himself. There will be first and foremost Mr. Herridge. But if it came to a fight between Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Herridge for the new amalgamated left-wing leadership, we predict that Mr. Hepburn would win hands down; he has qualities of mass appeal which Mr. Herridge never dreamed of. Mr. Stevens, who at one time looked like a dangerous contender, seems to have returned to orthodoxy since the departure of Mr. Bennett for England. Mr. McGeer, rather surprisingly, has hitched himself to Mr. Ian Mackenzie's chariot and would require time to unhitch himself. Mr. Aberhart has failed to register as a national figure, and his Social Credit party is becoming more and more an aggregation of mere inflationists, ready to be absorbed in any national movement which aims at putting a lot more currency in circulation without bothering about provisions for redeeming it.

THE destiny of the federal Conservative party is left in the gravest uncertainty by the events at the close of the parliamentary session. If Dr. Manion's leadership can survive the rift caused by the action of the Meighen Conservatives in the Senate, it will emerge more firmly established than that of any Conservative chief since Sir John A. Macdonald; but Dr. Manion has not yet shown much evidence of the possession of that confidence in himself as a man of destiny which will be necessary if he is to win through.

If he does not win through, the Conservative party of Canada may join the Liberal party of Great Britain as one more victim of the current era of political re-orientation. We have pointed out often enough in these columns that when a new party arises far to the Left, it is apt to destroy that one of the old parties which is less inclined towards the Right. In England that party was inevitably the old Liberals. In Canada the Conservatives had their choice of going to the Left or to the Right of the Liberals, and under Mr. Bennett they elected officially for the Left, though with great reluctance on the part of many of their members.

The objective of the Meighen faction is not, we think, to regain possession of the Conservative party and direct it towards the Right. It is too late for such an operation; the party that would be left after such a conflict would not be worth directing anywhere. Rather we suspect that Mr. Meighen and his friends are looking to a new alignment as a result of the next election, an alignment in which they may be in a position to throw needed support to the Liberals against a strong Leftist coalition on the condition that Liberal policy shall be definitely and consistently Rightist. If Mr. Meighen and his senators and their solitary Commons supporter, Mr. Cahan, have any real interest in the survival of the Conservative party as a party, their actions are unintelligible; for they are splitting it wide open without any reasonable prospect of gaining control of it and re-uniting it. Our theory is that they believe it has come to the end of its usefulness and are preparing to meet a new and unprecedented political situation.

Price of Royal Visit

THAT the Royal visit has been worth the price which Canada has paid will not be denied by anybody. But that is no reason for blinding ourselves to the fact that a price has been paid; and we are not referring to the cost of the decorations or of the Royal Train or of the various banquets of which Their Majesties ate so sparingly and their Canadian subjects so well. The price paid by Canada for the Royal visit is the almost complete destruction of the usefulness of an entire session of the Parliament of Canada, a session held at a most critical period, a session which should have dealt wisely and effectively with a number of most serious problems, and a session which has in fact been productive of hardly anything except bad temper and squabbles over minor scandals.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the King's visit to his Western Dominion will be repeated at fairly frequent intervals in years to come. The value of his personal presence and participation in the business of government is incalculable; but the next time it occurs it should be possible to work it in without quite so much disturbance of the ordinary procedure. On this first visit it was doubtless necessary that there should be a Royal progress from sea to sea and back again, but that progress has not only been a terrible strain upon Their Majesties but has been the main cause of the complete dislocation of Parliament's business. Next time, the Canadian people will expect their rulers at Ottawa to make much more careful arrangements to ensure that the work of the session is properly carried through. It will perhaps on future occasions not be necessary for the Prime Minister to devote quite so much of his attention to the preliminary arrangements for the Royal visit, a job which could quite well be left to the permanent officials. We have no objection whatever to Mr. King's accompanying the Royal party on their tour of Canada, but we do regret that he was unable to get the House of Commons down to business during the early weeks of the session, when the

Government was too busy to produce any of the important legislation which it has had to jam hastily through in the closing hours.

These closing hours were, we think, without precedent in the history of the Dominion Parliament. They have been rivalled in provincial legislatures, but nobody expects these to maintain as high a standard of parliamentary practice. Legislation of the most far-reaching importance was jammed through in the absence of the Prime Minister and in the absence also of many of the ablest members of the House who were kept busy in committees, some of which did not even know that the Chief Justice had prorogued Parliament and that they therefore no longer existed. There was not even the pretence of affording the Senate two or three hours in which to consider questions deeply affecting the credit and property rights of hundreds of thousands of Canadians. We doubt if Parliament has ever before appeared so much like a mere sounding-board, a sort of Hitlerian Reichstag, for promulgating the decrees arrived at, none too considerably, by the Cabinet. This may be partly owing to the small size and lack of fighting spirit of the Conservative Opposition; but the general upset caused by the Royal visit was a far more important factor. It will be deeply regrettable if any such upset is allowed to occur again.

Magna Charta Week

THE annual observance known as Magna Charta Week will begin tomorrow and continue over the following Sunday. We regard this observance as of the highest importance because of the opportunity that it affords for inculcating in the mind and heart of every Canadian a sense of the profound importance of individual freedom, and the ruinous consequences of irresponsible power. There has never since the days of King John been a greater need for this realization than at the present time, when irresponsible power, wielded by what are to all intents and purposes private and exclusive societies such as the Communist, Fascist and Nazi parties, is

being widely held up to admiration as the most efficient form of authority.

When King John removed the whole principle of arbitrary rule from the feudal government of England by declaring (clause 60) that "All the customs granted to his dependents by the King all men in the Kingdom shall observe towards theirs;" when he established the right of all free men to law and justice by declaring (clause 39) that "No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him, nor will we send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land;" and (clause 40) "To no one will we sell, deny, or delay right or justice," he was laying down the principles which have ever since distinguished the political system of the British peoples from all authoritarian and totalitarian systems. Where these principles are still respected, government by assassination, by concentration camp, by secret police, by courts which know no law but the will of the "party," is an impossibility; government by statute law, duly and solemnly enacted by the representatives of the people and applied by independent magistrates, is the universal rule. The method of Magna Charta may not produce the maximum of economic or military effectiveness, but it produces men and women who are free men and women and not slaves of an autocratic state. A nation requires certain high qualities of mind and character to establish and maintain that system of government, but nations which have those qualities will have to deteriorate a great deal before they will be willing to accept any theory of government which does not recognize the supreme importance of the human individual.

The celebration in Canada will be largely looked after by the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, which has done admirable organization work in connection with it. In the United States, where the significance of Magna Charta is quite as fully appreciated, there will be an interesting ceremony when the present successor of King John visits the New York World Fair and inspects

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE visit of the King and Queen has united Canada more closely to the Motherland. But there is still nothing known to science that will unite Premier Hepburn to Prime Minister King.

What amazes me about the human race
Is how in blazes it can stand the pace.
—Old Puzzled Manuscript.

The New York World's Fair, according to an announcement, will have to continue a second year in order to make up its deficit. What, another government in the making?

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because that strange growth in the garden will not be a weed.
The thing that amazes Timus is how Russia can be so big a nation and yet be so coy.

According to foreign correspondents, there isn't any possibility of war in Europe until the crops are harvested. And in Canada, for the same reason, the general election is delayed. Harvesters, take it slow and easy!

The Toronto Daily Star refers to two men who held up a bank as "funmen." Well, the doctors tell us we mustn't take our work too seriously.

Another reason why we will regret to see the departure of the King and Queen is that the newspapers will fill up with Europe again.

It is probably too much to hope, but someday, perhaps, the greatest problem facing mankind will be how to devise a new radio program.

The Italian Government has reported a large deficit. If it could be photographed, we imagine the Italian people would be amazed to see how much it resembles Mussolini.

The popular phrase of the novelists,— "he turned pale beneath his tan,"—is easily explained. He had returned from his holidays and looked at his bank account.

The difference between ancient and modern youth is that the children of previous generations used to beat a rug. Present-day youngsters "cut a rug."

The person who thinks that there is a possibility of a dictatorship being established in Canada ought to go to a baseball game and hear the crowd in the bleachers hiss the umpire.

The regrettable feature of the Royal Visit is that the King and Queen have seen every picturesque type of person who lends color to this country, the Indian, the cowboy and the Royal Mounted Policeman, but not one Canadian author.

Esther says that she had been planning to take a trip to Vancouver, but after reading about the King and Queen, she doesn't think she could stand all those crowds at the stations.



Stalin Aims To Embroil Fascists and Democracies

BY NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF

THE key to the understanding of the complicated diplomatic moves which are involving almost all the powers of the world at the moment lies, I believe, in the fact that South-Eastern Europe is not the store-house of the world's wealth, and that when Germany, Italy and Japan talk of the impending re-division of the world's wealth they really mean what they say.

We have never taken the Fascist powers seriously enough. We are still doing far too much wishful thinking and sneering. Democratic diplomacy has suffered one disaster after another because it would not "see the forest for the trees;" it has concentrated on the smaller immediate objectives and had not the imagination and sense of reality to visualize the ultimate objectives of the Totalitarian powers.

For years we assumed that Germany and Italy were playing for stakes in South-Eastern Europe and that the interests of Germany and Japan coincided in their desire to destroy the Soviet Union.

We did not sufficiently realize that the countries of South-Eastern Europe are poor peasant countries with about as low a standard of living as there is in the civilized world and that the interests of Germany and Japan conflict rather than complement each other over the question of Russia.

The States of South-Eastern Europe are merely pawns in the game for strategic position. They are not the stakes in the real game which is now beginning.

It's Our Land They Are After

If Germany's goal was militant Eastern expansion she might not have been able to conclude a military alliance with Italy, for in South-Eastern Europe their interests conflict—as democratic diplomats have always assumed. But once it is realized that the world's big stakes are held by the British Empire, the U.S.A. and the French Empire, and that the interests of Germany and Japan conflict over Russia, the Rome-Berlin-Burgos alignment and its real intentions become clear.

They are aiming at the big stakes held by the Western Democracies.

We have taken "Mein Kampf" too seriously. It is an excellent presentation of technique but not of aims; for we must not forget it was written by an ignorant house-painter before he had gained much expert knowledge of world facts. The present Hitler is a very different man—I imagine he has been well tutored in world statistics.

The Hitler who might have dreamed of the Ukraine as if it was a promised land, the possession of which could transform Germany into a land of milk and honey, shared the universal ignorance and illusions about Russia.

How many people realize that the Ukraine is an area only slightly larger than Newfoundland, less than half the size of Ontario, and inhabited by 35 million people? The official Soviet statistics embodied in the first Five-Year-Plan show that only a small fraction of the important resources of Russia are located in the Ukraine, in fact that the whole of European Russia is poor in resources and in parts very overcrowded, and that the bulk of the great resources of Russia in undeveloped land, coal, iron, gold, copper, manganese, oil and water power are situated in Asiatic Russia and the bordering mountain ranges. That is why the great new industries have been built up in these remote areas.

Hence the Ukraine in itself would not be much of an acquisition; but the whole of the Soviet Union including its Asiatic part would be ideally complementary to the German economy.

But can anyone seriously think that Japan would fight a major war simply to hand over Asiatic Russia to Germany and inherit a far more dangerous neighbor than Russia ever could be?

Japan's Long Range Aims

The Anti-Comintern Pact may not have been a practical alliance against Russia at all. It was more probably a convenient tool of policy both for the Axis Powers and for Stalin. In the first instance it was the natural outgrowth of internal Fascist policy—the product of the Fascist triumph on an anti-Communist platform. Later it became useful as a unifying agent, which is so necessary to Fascism, and also to cement the interests of the "have-not" powers which did not have much in common. It proved an excellent blind for real intentions, and kept the Democracies nicely divided on class lines, and in other ways, while the preliminary strategic moves were being made.

Stalin used that same Anti-Comintern Pact to consolidate his personal power in Russia and to exterminate all his intelligent and therefore dangerous rivals.

It is fairly evident that Stalin has been, perhaps still is, afraid of Hitler and his allies, but it has become just as evident now that this fear is no longer based on any real threat of a combined German-Japanese attack on Russia.

It seems more probable that this fear is based on Stalin's consciousness of his own internal insecurity and the use Hitler's agents can make of the forces genuinely arraigned against him.

Stalin's Insecurity

Who can deny that Stalin is insecure, or imagines himself insecure, when he goes to the extreme of exterminating every important figure of the Revolution and decapitating his army? It is fantastic to believe that men of the calibre of Radek and Bukharin were traitors to Communism and became Fascist plotters. But I think it is entirely reasonable to suppose that thousands of intelligent and sincere Communists, thousands of those who welcomed the new, more democratic constitution with eager hope, and many of the minority groups within the Union, consider Stalin himself a traitor to Communism and to Soviet democracy, and nothing more than an oriental despot, and would gladly destroy

him if they could.

If that is the true condition of Soviet Russia (and Hitler knows it, if it is), why should Hitler play into the hands of Stalin or run the risk and expense of attacking Russia? Would he not be much better advised to intrigue with the forces arrayed against Stalin, such forces as Ukrainian Nationalism, and plot his downfall, while at the same time showing no great unwillingness to come to terms with him for the time being?

The probability is that Stalin knows Hitler's game and is afraid of it. Under the circumstances he has only two alternative policies open to him.

Failure of Litvinov

One is the policy which Litvinov tried to pursue: co-operation with the democracies to break Fascism. Litvinov was the only one of the leading old Communists left who had a thorough grasp of the international scene. Stalin is a crafty Oriental who knows his Russia, but little else. Apparently Litvinov was able to persuade Stalin that the security of his own régime and the promotion of Communism could be best served by Russia taking a leading part in the re-organization of world collective security, to which the great democracies would have no choice but to resort in the end.

But Litvinov failed. He apparently did not realize how strongly Chamberlain and Daladier were

↑ THE PICTURES ↑

Competition Photographs depicting the more picturesque aspects of the Royal Visit are now arriving in increasing numbers every day, and their general standard is pleasingly high. Above left is an unusual picture of the lions and the unicorns used on top of the pylons at the approach of the Ontario Parliament Buildings, taken by William Harland of Toronto. The group at right shows some members of Toronto's Chinatown passing the time with a game of "Chinese Checkers" while awaiting with eagerness the approach of the Royal Procession. This entry, one of the best received to date, was submitted by Mr. E. E. McAllister of Toronto.

entrenched in their own countries and how powerfully they disliked and distrusted Soviet Russia.

Being clever politicians Chamberlain and Daladier surrendered to the pressure of public opinion and offered to co-operate with Russia, but did so on terms Stalin had no choice but to reject. This was done deliberately, I presume.

Russia was asked to guarantee the security of Poland and Roumania, but her attempts to introduce the principle of wider collective security, or even a hard and fast alliance on a basis of mutual equality, were turned down.

Won't Fight for Poland

Now it so happens that Roumania and Poland are semi-Fascist powers against which Russia has a special grudge and on whose behalf it would be a difficult and unpopular task to make the Russians fight. Especially is this true of Poland, which took a strip of Russian Ukraine at the end of the period of intervention and has never ceased to persecute her minority of some five million Ukrainians. If we also remember that about a quarter of all the people of Russia are Ukrainians, domiciled all over the Union, and that it was only centuries of persecution by the Poles that drove the Ukrainians into the arms of Russia in the eighteenth century, then it becomes clear that a Dictator who is none too secure and who has a Ukrainian problem of his own cannot undertake to fight for the integrity of a state which is still the hereditary enemy and persecutor of the Ukrainian people.

It would be far easier for Stalin to come to terms with Hitler by agreeing to a re-division of Poland whereby Russia gets back the Ukrainians and White Russians and Germany takes Danzig and the Corridor, while a much reduced Poland is preserved as a buffer state, than it would be for him to undertake to save Poland.

Stalin as Nationalist

It may be early to jump to the conclusion that, having ditched Litvinov, Stalin must turn to an understanding with Hitler. He has yet another alternative, which I believe he has been pursuing independently of Litvinov, for the past two years: it is the policy of national opportunism with himself in the role of national hero. Surely that was the significance of the much advertised films, "Peter the Great" and "Alexander Nevsky."

But this does not imply the dispensing with the last vestiges of International Communism or the absolute identity of Fascism and the Russian brand of dictatorship. Simply Communism now definitely becomes a weapon of Russian Nationalism.

If Stalin feels insecure in Russia, and triumphant Fascism which refuses to attack Russia openly threatens to dislodge him by intrigue, while at the same time the capitalist powers refuse to take him into their circle, his obvious alternative is to play the kind of game that would embroil the Fascist and the capitalist powers in a war under conditions which would find the two sides as well matched as possible so that the struggle between them might prove completely ruinous to both sides.

Then at the end Stalin, who will have given his people peace and plenty in the meantime, would be in a position to save the world for Communism. A ruthless policy? But who can doubt that a man who could bring death to millions in Russia, could exterminate his own comrades in cold blood to secure power for himself or bring the promised land of Communism to the survivors, is capable of such

(Continued on Next Page)



MOUNTAIN HOLIDAY. Far away from crowds Their Majesties the King and Queen enjoy a rest at glorious Banff in the Canadian Rockies. With them is Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister in attendance on the King for both the Canadian and American tours.

—Photograph copyright by Gerald Richardson, Toronto.

Another Gnash

(with apologies to Ogden)

HOW I wish that every Hitlerian
Would just be silent upon a peak in Darien,
And stop yapping all the time about being pure-bred
Aryan;
Because, as far as I'm concerned, *ça ne fait rien*,
I'm tired of the populi raising its vox
About the certainty of war in May or June prox.
I'm tired of thinking in terms of red corpuscles
Every time anyone mentions Geneva or Brussels.
I'm tired of conjuring up thoughts of Gehenna
Whenever you talk about the Czechs or Vienna.
I want to go back to the status quo
Of the gentle days of long ago—
When you didn't mind whether you were a man or a
mouse,
And you didn't try to prove it by the color of your blowse.
When you wore the shirt you wanted to wear,
And the color didn't get in anyone's hair.
What I say about all these colored shirts
Is *Nerfs*.

OVER in France, I'll bet the Popular Front is just a
dickey
Covering red shirts or blue, or some sort of do-hickey.
But in England, thank heaven, there is no special virtue
In any kind of colored shirt.—You
Simply put an end to any Fascist's little fling
By hurriedly breaking into "God Save the King."
And nobody makes Chamberlain's umbrella
Into a caudis bella.
But in Europe, everybody's looking with a jealous green
eye
Upon the far-flung chin and black shirt of Mussolini.
And even in the U.S.A., Roosevelt's all set
To capitalize the rest of the alphabet.
And as for French politics, no one can tell—
To me they are in a constant state of *Je-ne-sais-what*—
the-hell.

AND even here in Toronto we have the *Globe and Mail*
Trying to raise the Nation
(Not to mention its circulation)
Into demanding Leadership little short of divine
By simply signing on the dotted line.
But before your M.P. gets buried under any avalanches
And before you all join your local branches
Don't forget that Only God can Make a Tree.
(And try that over on your local M.P.)

SO I can't help feeling that it would be a distinct gain
If over in the Sunny Land of Spain
Our old friend Ferdinand and the Bull
Had a little political pull.
And how very nice is
The thought of a week-end without any Crisis!
And do you think we'll ever again hear the word Munich,
and think of beer, or
Possibly even music—but NOT Der Fuehrer?
After all, practically everything would be just hotsy-totsy
If we didn't have to worry about Fascist or Nazi . . .

EXCEPT that I've been so darn worried about the
statures put up by the Hepburn administration,
And whether the King and Queen would have to sleep in
the Union Station.

JULIA JARVIS

Stalin Aims

(Continued from Page Two)

utter ruthlessness? It is the logic of Robespierre,
of Karl Marx and of Lenin.

Stalin is utterly ruthless. What is more, we have
entered a period of history in which international
morality, if it ever existed, has given place to
national self-interest of the crudest sort. Words and
acts are merely implements of war in the hands
of unscrupulous men who are as capable of deceiving
their own people as their enemies.

It Stalin can promote a war of mutual destruc-
tion between Capitalism and Fascism by signing a
pact with the democracies he will not hesitate to do
so, and he will not hesitate to leave them in the
lurch at the critical moment if it suits his purpose.

The same sort of reasoning goes for Japan. It
is not her words but her actions that count. It is
important for her to break the stalemated war in
China soon. This, surely, can only be accomplished
by eliminating completely the moral and material
assistance that is coming to China from the outside
world. It is coming from two sources: Soviet Russia
and the Western democracies.

Japan tested what she might do against Russia
single-handed last summer. Her actions since then
prove better than her words that she changed her
mind. Recently she signed the fisheries agreement
with Moscow practically on Russia's terms and
seized islands strategically located for a war not with
Russia but with the democracies.

It is necessary to lead the democracies into
war in Europe by pretending to remain neutral, and
then strike hard and drive the British, French,
Americans and Dutch out of the Far East while
Europe is aflame, the Japanese would not hesitate.



WINNERS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS: Top Row, D. C. Corbett, of Lower Canada College, Montreal, winner of the Maurice Arundel Clarkson Memorial Scholarship, and Dorrance Bowers, of Glebe Collegiate, Ottawa, who has been awarded the Powell Scholarship. Bottom Row, C. N. Halford, of Verdun High School, winner of the Gordon Southam Memorial Scholarship, and A. B. Little, of Selwyn House, Montreal, who gets the Christopher Frank Trees Memorial Scholarship, and is the third of three brothers to have won, in open competition, Upper Canada College scholarships during the last five years.



"WOULD YOU OBLIGE ME WITH A SMALL LOAN?"

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Bad in Policy, Good in Law

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WE HAVE the highest regard for the wisdom of
Chief Justice Greenfield's opinion on what is and
what is not constitutional in the legislation of the
Province of Quebec, and we rather imagine that his
decision that the Padlock Law against Communism is
valid will be supported by the higher courts in the
same manner as his very analogous decision in favor
of the same Province's Padlock Law against Dis-
orderly Houses. The friends and admirers of the
Quebec attitude towards Communism—a kind of doc-
trine whose preaching is tolerated by the Criminal
Code of the Dominion and by the civil law of most of
the other Provinces—will no doubt take advantage
of Chief Justice Greenfield's decision to declare
that it proves that the Padlock Law is a wise and
good measure. This of course is entirely untrue.
The Constitution does not undertake to prevent any
province, or indeed any government, from enacting
unwise, unjust, or otherwise evil legislation. It does
not even undertake to prevent the use of the forms
of democracy for the purpose of abolishing democ-
racy, if that be the considered wish of a majority
of the electors who choose the members of the legis-
lative body. Chief Justice Greenfield does not say
a word about the wisdom or justice or otherwise of
the Act in question; he merely says that there is
nothing to prevent the Province enacting it.

Creates a Tribunal

The Chief Justice admits that the statute con-
stitutes or creates a tribunal to enforce its own
provision, consisting of the Attorney-General of the
Province. It is, he says, within the legislative
authority of the Provinces to do so, and it is within
the power of the Attorney-General to exercise the
authority conferred upon him. In the words of Lord
Herschel in a Dominion case in 1898: "The supreme
legislative power in relation to any subject matter
is always capable of abuse, but it is not to be as-
sumed that it will be improperly used; if it is, the
only remedy is an appeal to those by whom the
Legislature is elected." And the Chief Justice adds
that if the Attorney-General should abuse his power,
"no doubt, as Lord Herschel says, an appeal to the
electors would speedily oust him from his office."
It would, we may add as our personal opinion, if
the electors happened to disapprove of the said
abuse of power. Possibly if the electors do not dis-
approve of it it is not an abuse, or to put it slightly
differently, if the electors want an abuse of power
they are entitled to have it, to the precise degree to
which they want it. And that seems to cover pretty
well the situation in the Province of Quebec.

What of Freedom of Press?

There is a difference between the Disorderly
House law and the Communism law, in that the
disorderly house business is discontenanced by the
criminal law of the Dominion, which as already
noted, has nothing to say about Communism; and it
was argued against the Communism law that it
prohibits the use of property in Quebec for the
purpose of performing an act—the propagation of
Communism—which is not prohibited by Dominion
law and is therefore permissible to any resident of
Quebec. On the other hand it was argued by
counsel for the Attorney-General "that the defend-
ant may entertain all the Communistic opinions and
views he wishes; he may release these views by
word of mouth to his friends or even to his enemies
... he may meet his friends on Champ de Mars or
on Dominion Square and talk Communism to his
hearers, or possibly to the disgust of his
listeners, and the statute incriminated will not reach
him either to stop him or to punish him."

This is interesting, but a little inconclusive. It
apparently means that it is possible to propagate
Communism in Quebec in any place where there are
no rights of private property involved, or in other
words where there is nothing to padlock. Unfortun-
ately the means of propagation which can be effec-
tively used in these circumstances are severely lim-
ited; they do not include printing, or the dissemina-
tion of any printed material, neither of which can
be carried on entirely within the public places re-
ferred to by counsel. The Chief Justice observes
that "So far as the record shows, the question of
the freedom of the press does not present itself for
consideration in the present case." This presum-
ably means that the defendant in the original case,
one Muni Taub, did not happen to do any printing
in the premises which the Attorney-General pad-
locked; but he might have done, and it would be
interesting to know what the Chief Justice thought
of the effect on the freedom of the press if he had.

Very General Statement

It is unfortunate that the question of freedom of
the press did not "present itself for consideration
in the present case." It is also unfortunate that the
Chief Justice, dealing with claim (c) of the defend-
ant's argument, "That the said Act constitutes a
violation of the constitutional rights and liberties of
the citizens of the Province of Quebec as British
subjects," was left in a position to be able to say,
"I am not favored with any particular assistance

as to just what the learned counsel for the defend-
ant means by this somewhat attractive but very
general statement," and to conclude by observing
that it is often necessary for legislators to restrain
"what some citizen may consider his rights or lib-
erties. There is no doubt the statute sought to re-
strain the liberty of the defendant as to the use he
made of real property situated in the City of Mon-
treal. I dispose of this clause without further
comment."

It ought to have been made more difficult for the
Chief Justice to dispose of this clause quite so sum-
marily. It ought to have been pointed out—we
have not a report of the arguments, but we assume
from the judgment that it was not pointed out,—
that the right to propagate a kind of political opinion
which is not made unlawful by the criminal law of
the Dominion is a very different thing from the
right to operate a disorderly house, which is made
unlawful by the criminal law; that if one political
opinion can be prevented from propagation in the
Province of Quebec another political opinion may
also be prevented; that the unpropagatable opinions
may eventually come to be predominant in the rest
of Canada, and that their perpetual suppression in
Quebec will then mean that an opinion which, if it
were allowed in Quebec, might easily obtain the
support of a majority of the Canadian electors will
be prevented from going into force until it can win
enough seats in the other eight provinces (or in so
many of them as do not also suppress it) to give it
a majority in the Dominion Parliament. By that
time, of course, the Province of Quebec would be
highly indisposed to submit to a policy—not neces-
sarily Communism, but anything else that the
Province cares to suppress—which nobody has ever
been permitted to commend to it by persuasive argu-
ment, except in so far as that argument can be
carried on "by word of mouth on Champ de Mars"
—which in our opinion is not very much. This is a
much more serious problem than can be finally dis-
posed of even by a Chief Justice "without further
comment."

Defendant Admits Communism

In one other respect also counsel for the defence
seemed to have given away one of the most im-
portant grounds upon which the Act is subject to
attack, although strangely enough they went on
attacking it on those grounds. They complained,
and in part with truth, that "the said Act does not
define the phrase and words 'Communism or
Bolshevism' as set forth in the said Act, and con-
sequently confers unlimited powers on the Attorney-
General . . . which powers are neither the con-
stitutional or legal powers of the Attorney-General."
Yet they permitted the defendant to file an admis-
sion "that the defendant has used and continues to
use the said premises in contravention of the Act,"
thus implying that he knew what the Act means, and
enabling the Chief Justice to say: "The court is
bound to accept his statement of his knowledge of
what the statute means and intends by Communism."

It is improbable, however, that even the omission
of this admission by the defendant, or the adequate
pleading of the right of lawful political parties to
propagate their doctrines in Quebec in private
property, would have made any difference to the
decision on constitutionality, or will make any dif-
ference when the case comes before higher tribunals.
As the Chief Justice says in the closing paragraph
of his judgment: "I only add that even if the
statute has its defects; even if it is uncertain, in-
definite and meaningless to everyone except the de-
fendant, that may render the Act difficult of en-
forcement or application, but it does not make to
the unconstitutionality of the enactment."

Must Go to Supreme Court

It has to be remembered that the defence had
the utmost difficulty in getting the question of con-
stitutionality before the courts at all, and received
no assistance whatever from the Attorney-General
in so doing; and that many of the difficulties with
which the defence was faced in making its argument
were doubtless due to concessions which had to be
made in order to obtain grounds for an appeal on
the question of constitutionality. The question is of
such major importance that funds should certainly
be forthcoming for the carrying of the case at least
to the Canadian Supreme Court. If that body agrees
with the Chief Justice of Quebec there will probably
be a disposition to accept its decision as final, though
if it does not the Quebec Government may be relied
upon to appeal to the Privy Council.

Another popular misconception is that the Chief
Justice's decision vindicates the Dominion Govern-
ment for its refusal to disallow the Padlock Law. It
does nothing of the kind. It is not the business of
the Dominion to disallow provincial Acts because
they are unconstitutional—unless they are liable to
do irretrievable harm before the courts can get at
them. It is the business of the Dominion to disallow
provincial Acts which are constitutional but are con-
trary to national public policy. Canadians may yet
live to regret that the Dominion Government did not
disallow the Quebec Padlock Law.

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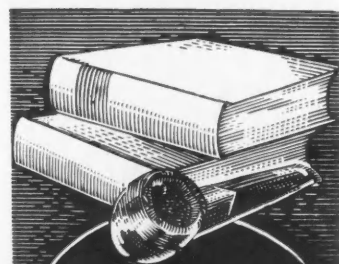
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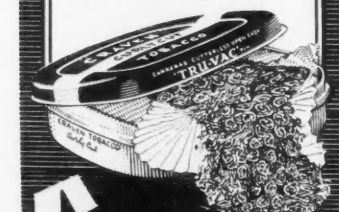
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WEEK IN CANADA

Proved:

By 5-year-old RACHAEL DE VALDER of Chatham, Ontario, that once and for all time, she is no cream puff. Rachael was on her way home from school when two boys taunted her. Swaying exaggeratedly, they teetered their way across an irrigation ditch. When they reached the other side they put their thumbs in their ears and waggled their fingers at Rachael. "Yah!" they shouted. "Rachael's a sissy. Rachael's a sissy!" With her books clutched in one chubby fist and her lunch pail in the other, Rachael started across the scantling. She zigged and zagged in an effort to maintain her balance, but half way across she zagged too much. There was a breathless pause, and then Rachael plunged head foremost into 4 feet of stagnant ditch water. The impact broke her arm, and the water with a muddy gurgle closed over her head. But before the boys could move, Rachael came to the surface spouting water. In her brief 5 years she had never learned to swim, but in spite of her broken arm she picked it up in 2 seconds. Finally she caught hold of some weeds with her good hand and hauled herself out. Then she walked off alone to a neighbor's house. This time the boys didn't shout "Sissy."

Unearthed:



THE FOSSILIZED TUSK of a prehistoric mastodon or mammoth at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Buried in about 8 feet of soil, the tusk was discovered by workmen engaged in the construction of a foundation for the rehabilitation of historic Fort George, built in 1800 by the British at the strategic point where the Niagara River joins Lake Ontario. From Toronto rushed Dr. L. S. Russell, head of the palaeontology department of the Royal Ontario Museum, at news of the find. Dr. Russell's chief concern was to get the tusk, which weighed 300 pounds, and was nearly 9 feet long by 6 inches in circumference, packed in plaster like a broken limb and shipped off to the Museum "where we can preserve it for posterity." But the learned Doctor couldn't definitely classify the tusk as that of a mammoth or a mastodon. He will have to study it first. Said he: "Whether mammoth or mastodon, the animal probably lived not many miles from where the tusk was found. It lived in the glacial period, possibly 10,000 years ago, but more likely 50,000 years ago." It is the second largest tusk ever to be found in Ontario. The largest was found in 1912 at Welland.



Fined:

THE CLAREMONT, ONTARIO, FIRE DEPARTMENT, the sum of \$1 without costs, when the brigade of 3 regular members appeared in court at Whitby, Ontario, on a charge of using 1936 license plates on its ancient fire truck. With the wooden-faced seriousness in which the Law cloaks itself, the Magistrate leaned over and asked: "Hasn't there been a fire since 1936?" One of the brigade gulped nervously, answered that "It was only used once." He explained that the brigade was a volunteer unit which lacked funds, and that on the night of a barn fire a few weeks ago the truck had to be towed because it carried all the fire fighting equipment. Asked the Magistrate: "Can it go under its own power?" "Sometimes," came the cautious reply. "On the way back from the fire the engine started up and ran for a mile. That's when we got the summons." Each member of the brigade contributed toward the fine. Later Claremont Village Trustee William Thompson shook his head sadly as he contemplated the fire protection that the village was receiving. Said he, mournfully: "We've been trying to do something about this situation for years. But every time we hold a meeting to try and persuade the people that we need a new truck, only 6 or 7 turn out."

Picketed:



The building in which Windsor Mayor DAVID A. CROLL has his law office, by Peter Veen, who carried a sandwich board on his back. Former Minister of Labor, Welfare and Municipal Affairs in the Hepburn government, Mayor Croll became Windsor's Chief Magistrate last December only after a bitter, knock-down, drag-out political slug-fest with then-Mayor Wigle. To gain the victory, Croll made Windsor electors numerous promises, one of which was to reduce the trolley fare from a dime to a nickel, and another, to increase welfare grants by 20 per cent. Windsor trolley patrons are still paying 10 cents per person, and relief grants are unchanged. So last week Peter Veen appeared in front of the office building. Police descended upon him, removed the pla-

card from one side of his sandwich board. "Mr. Croll, where are the 5-cent fare, 20 per cent. welfare increase you promised 5 months ago?" printed on the other side, was passed. The lone picketer, who said an unidentified man had offered him \$2 for the picketing, went back on duty with a notice "This sign has been censored by Windsor police," in place of the offending question.

Related:

By FRANK DACK, of Courtney, B.C., the tale of the week. It seems that Frank was out duck hunting but had been able to garner not even a pin feather to show for his efforts. He was about to give up when, winging over the lake came a mallard duck. Nimrod Dack took a bead, fired. The duck plunged into the lake. As Dack prepared to retrieve it, an eagle swooped down, clutched the mallard in its talons, and beat heavily back into the air again. As the eagle came in over the lake, it flew directly over Dack's head, seemed to hesitate for a split second, and dropped the bird. It landed almost at the hunter's feet. That, thinks Frank Dack, is service.

Rebuked:

By Quebec Premier MAURICE DUPLESSIS, the American picture magazine *Life*. To its publishers and editors for reporting inaccurately that



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: Last week in a Superior Court judgment, Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenfield upheld the validity of Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis' Act to Protect the Province of Quebec against Communist Propaganda, commonly called "The Padlock Law". As the decision is appealed, Arch Dale in the *Winnipeg Free Press* comments "Not a Lost Cause Yet".

special precautions had been taken to protect Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth during their stay in the province, he fumed: "For a magazine that prides itself on its supposed importance, the article on the King and Queen was ignoble and gives evidence of a most despicable mentality." Once before the Premier was irked with the American publication. About a year ago it portrayed Quebec as a hot-bed of Fascism with would-be Hitlers and Mussolinis as common as dandelions in June. At that time the French-Canadian leader was peeved, but contented himself with: "What can you expect from comics?"



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THE NATION

Meighen Appeals to People

BY R. W. BALDWIN

FOR five tense eventful hours last week fourteen Conservative senators led by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen held Parliament in the hollow of their hands. With prorogation hour set and the escort of the Deputy Governor General at the door Mr. Meighen staged his final protest against the sessional doings of the House of Commons. The fact that he relented in time to allow a late prorogation on Saturday night did nothing to destroy the force of the argument. He simply handed over to the people of Canada the responsibility of judging the actions of their elected representatives.

Because it was the last bill on the order paper and perhaps in Mr. Meighen's opinion the most iniquitous, the Central Mortgage Bank measure was sent back to the House of Commons in disgrace two hours after Parliament was supposed to have been relieved of its sessional duties. Only twenty-five senators were left in the Upper House and of these Mr. Meighen mustered a Conservative phalanx of fourteen to put over his act. The House of Commons numbered eighty-seven and sent the bill shutting back to the Senate by a vote of 86 to 1. The veteran Montreal statesman, Hon. C. H. Cahoon, stood alone in the Lower House against the force of political expediency.

Meighen-Manion Fight

Those five hours when hopes of prorogation rose and fell as rapidly as the Peace Tower clock ticked off the minutes saw two distinct and significant battles raging on the Parliamentary front, both of them destined to outlive the now dead and buried fourth session of Canada's 18th Parliament.

Dominating the scene was the clash between the Senate and the Commons but hardly less significant was

the now open and bitter conflict between the Meighen and Manion Conservatives. Acting Prime Minister Ernest Lapointe with his customary shrewdness was responsible for again dragging the Conservative split plainly into the open. With the House of Commons obviously near unanimity in upholding Finance Minister Dunning's bill he called for a division on the motion to reject the Meighen amendments, and put the Conservative party on record as supporting the Liberal Government against the Conservative group. It is too early to appreciate the full purport of the Conservative split but political observers have marked it down as something worthy of close watching in the next few months.

Among the comedy scenes of that delayed prorogation when dazed M.P.'s wandered aimlessly around the corridors and recalled fearfully Senator Meighen's words that he didn't care if Parliament had to sit for the rest of the year was the persistence of the Public Accounts Committee. For two days this committee, still reinvestigating the Bren gun contract, had been weathering an anticlimax. The evidence of Horace T. Hunter, president of the MacLean Publishing Company, and still more of Col. George Drew had turned the committee from a Liberal to a Conservative victory. Conservatives were not anxious to have the victory marred by any whitewashing report which the Liberal majority headed by Gerry McGeer might wish to make to the House. They talked and kept witnesses talking all day Saturday and on into the evening.

At 10:45 Ralph Maybank, Winnipeg Liberal, broke in on a tirade by Mr. McGeer.

"What are you boys doing here?" he demanded. "There isn't any Public Accounts committee. Parliament prorogued five minutes ago."

For the hundredth time this session Gerry McGeer sat down.



D. LEO DOLAN, Chief of the Canadian travel bureau, Ottawa, who will speak on merchandising methods in Canada's third largest industry, the travel industry, in the first of a series of industry presentations before the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto on Tuesday, June 13th.

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Loved by Colleagues

It is a gross understatement to say that Dr. Sirois is popular with his colleagues on the commission. In the months of work and travel he has drawn them all, commissioners, economists and newspapermen alike, together by a common cord of affection. They like to tell incidents of this man's doings and sayings which may mean little to the outsider but express something that few men can put into words without embarrassment.

There is another important contribution which the chairman of the Commission will make to the success of the report. Whatever its national status the name of Sirois ranks high in French Canada. If this man is ready to place his signature to the momentous document, Quebec, it is said, will be ready to accept his word for it to a large extent. If the Canadian Government had foreseen a problem of French Canadian dissension when the findings were announced they could have taken no better way to counter it than by the appointment of Joseph Sirois.

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History Repeats Itself

BY L. J. BURPEE

ABOUT the middle of the last century Russia sought a plausible excuse for invading Turkey, and thought she had found it, but, to her surprise and indignation, England and France backed up Turkey, and the Bear, after sundry ineffectual growls, retreated sulkily into its den. In 1877 Russia, feeling that international conditions were favorable, tried again, but once more failed to achieve her object. This latter incident was made the subject of a fable by George Thomas Lanigan, a Canadian journalist who was for some years on the staff of the New York World; and this fable, up to a point, offers a curious parallel to the occupation of Manchuria by Japan, of Abyssinia by Italy, and of ill-fated Czechoslovakia by Germany. The parallel breaks down, however, when one considers the attitude of the other Great Powers toward the one-sided conflict then and now. Here is Lanigan's fable:

"A Bear having observed a Turkey on the opposite side of the Barn-Yard Fence, growled angrily to the trembling Bird, 'I have an Impression that it would require Evidence to remove that you are addicted to the use of Bear's-Grease to promote the growth of your Hair, and to gratify your Lusts compassed the foul murder of my maternal Grandfather thirty-five Years ago.'"

"I cry your mercy," replied the timid Fowl, 'but I am wholly desti-

tute of hair; besides, at the time of your lamented Relative's Death I was not hatched.'

"Well," roared the aggravated Bruin, 'how dare you trespass upon my Estate and entertain Intentions of Territorial Aggrandizement?'

"Alack, good Czar," replied the unhappy Bird, 'how can that be, when the Barn-Yard Fence stands between you and me?'

"That makes no difference," cried the Plantigrade of all the Russias;

REBUKE FOR AN OLD-FASHIONED POET

Foolish poet, take from hence This song devoid of Social Sense!

How can you chirp of roses still In verse whose Social Content's nil?

Don't you know the critics hiss you unless you raise the Larger Issue—

And verbal deftness, metrical magnificence, Are lost without Political Significance?

JOYCE MARSHALL.

'I am compelled to interfere for the Protection of your unhappy Christian subjects,' and, crossing the Fence in force, he proceeded to occupy the Turkey as a material guarantee.

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Man Who Remakes Canada

BY R. W. BALDWIN

A PILE of heavy ledger-sized volumes lay on a table nearby filled with column on column of figures analyzing Canada's financial position, federal and provincial. A bookcase in the corner was stacked with the results of more than a year's research by picked Canadian economists.

But Dr. Joseph Sirois was not talking in figures or expounding economic theories. He was speaking of Canadians, of the farmer on the prairies, the miner and the woodsman, the man on the street who might someday feel the effect of this report which he and his little group of remakers of Canada are preparing.

Quiet, cultured, friendly, this man who presides over the sittings of the Rowell Commission is convinced that if his report stops at economic fact and figure and ignores the quirks and traditions of the Canadian people it will not get very far.

That title "Rowell Commission" still slips out easily on a typewriter or in conversation in spite of the months that have elapsed since Hon. Newton W. Rowell retired from the field of its activities. The tag is likely to stick

even after the report is in the hands of the public. It was a title seized on by newspapers early in the game as a substitute for the tongue-tying "Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations." But there was something more than a search for a short title in the picture. The Canadian Government when it conceived this stupendous plan of appointing five men to reshape Confederation picked first a big name to sign its report, a man who would and did dominate the commission.

His successor will never dominate. He has guided with the firmness necessary to any important deliberations. He has made his own very definite and vital contribution but it is an easy guess that when the report is completed, perhaps next month, he will take less than a quarter of the credit due to him for the results.

A financial expert, Dr. Sirois has never become immersed in figures. An economist, he is never blinded by the fallacies of materialism. A constitutionalist, he is alive to the deadening influences of red tape argument. One meeting with this steady-eyed Quebec lawyer is enough to plant firmly the picture of a humanitarian and an individualist. It would take many more meetings, many evenings of gossiping in the not too ordered comfort of his apartment—Dr. Sirois hates the machinery of hotel life—to get a first hand analysis of the strength that lies behind that mingling of reserve and cordiality.

Canadians Since 1680

Dr. Sirois is the product of 260 years of French Canadian culture and tradition. His family arrived in Quebec city in 1680. It has stayed there. His grandfather founded the notary firm of which the doctor is now senior partner. His son entered that firm last year. The offices of Sirois, Sirois and Lesage have been located in the same spot in old Quebec for 105 years. Dr. Sirois' father was educated at Quebec Seminary and Laval University. Dr. Sirois was educated at Quebec Seminary and Laval University. Dr. Sirois' son followed accepted family practice.

These things produce a character which no amount of brilliance, no amount of aggressiveness can achieve. They can also breed reactionaries. But there is nothing, or to be frank, very little of the reactionary in Dr. Sirois. What he represents in this group of modern fathers of Confederation is the fundamental truth that there are many things vital to Canada's future which cannot be measured in terms of taxation or state subsidies. A state is something you can create in the twinkling of an eye and, as the modern world has seen, destroy as quickly. A nation takes centuries to make or unmake.

We may be completely wrong in believing that a destiny which can offset even political machinations has called Dr. Joseph Sirois to his present high position to drive home this particular and essential truth. Even if we are right however it is only half the picture. His associates have recognized long ago in Dr. Sirois a degree of force and brilliance, an insight into the problems of modern Canada, which fit him for the chairmanship of the most important Commission in the history of Confederation. He brings to the job an experience in law, finance and business which can hardly be equalled. He is professor of constitutional law at Laval University and secretary of the Financial Syndicate of the University and a director of the Banque Canadienne Nationale. He is a director of Administration and Trusts



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Canada's Expert on Habits of Tides

BY VIOLA CAMERON

ONE of Canada's most distinguished citizens, whose name is known throughout the world of science wherever the behavior of the ocean is a matter of interest, is celebrating this month his eighty-fifth birthday. He is William Bell Dawson, D.Sc., now resident of Montreal, but a native—as one might expect—of the little town of Pictou, N.S. He has four degrees in arts and sciences from McGill, acquired at various dates from 1874 to 1880, and the diploma of the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées of Paris; and he is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a Laureate of the Academy of Sciences of France.

Ocean vessels have been navigating along the shores of Canada for more than four hundred years, but it was not until 1896 that a complete study of the tidal currents of those waters was available. Dr. Dawson in 1894 undertook for the Canadian Government a complete tidal survey, and two years later the firstfruits of his work, a set of tide tables for Halifax, was issued. The work was carried on during summer and winter alike, amid considerable hardships, for tide gauges had to be erected at numerous points from Belle Isle Strait to

the Bay of Fundy and along the St. Lawrence. Later on the work was extended to the Pacific Coast, and by 1910 tide tables were issued for Canada's western waters; and eventually Hudson's Bay was also surveyed.

Inland Canadians who may wonder what benefit they derive from the expenditure on this work are reminded by Dr. Dawson that "Inland provinces are largely dependent on ocean transportation for the goods they use. On the other hand the price which the farmer receives for his wheat is affected by the cost of transportation to the consumer countries. Anything therefore that increases the safety of ocean navigation and reduces marine insurance rates is a direct benefit to those inland."

Dr. Dawson found the reference levels for tides, especially in the older harbors like Halifax and Victoria, in a state of great confusion and inaccuracy. Proper surveys of such levels are essential for harbor works, sewage outfall, etc., and these have been provided by Dr. Dawson's

organization.

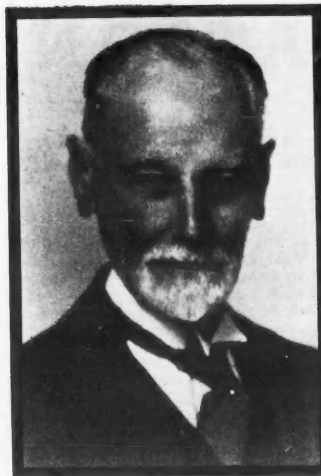
In 1922 there was held the first International Conference on Oceanography, and Dr. Dawson was the delegate from Canada on tidal matters. In 1924 he retired from the government task which he had carried on for thirty years, and instead of seeking a well-earned rest, he turned to another field of research which has occupied him ever since, that of the harmony between science and Christianity. In his interest in these things he follows the traditions of his father, the noted Sir William Dawson, who for forty-five years was Principal of McGill University. He is particularly expert on the subject of the work of the ancients in the science of the calendar.

"I do not like," he said, "the unscholarly attitude prevalent today, of disparaging the ancients. It is an erroneous view. For not only were they great astronomers, but the ancient Chaldeans were able to predict eclipses. In Egypt too, the temples were set truly to the Equinox or to the Solstice to form masonry tele-

scopes. In the matter of the calendar, the Hebrews surpassed all the ancient nations by preserving both the lunar month and the solar year, in an extremely simple and effective way which could never go wrong. Much later in history, the calendar of Julius Caesar, although related to the sun only, came to be ten days out in the course of time, and had to be radically corrected in the 16th century. If astronomy is taken as the criterion of accurate knowledge, there is an actual decline from the days of the Chaldeans to the Romans. Also a good deal of the knowledge attributed to the Greeks was borrowed from the ancients.

"Furthermore it is interesting also to note that the ancients in their endeavor to keep the lunar month in their calendar, worked out cycles which harmonize the month with the solar year of the seasons. The most accurate cycles of this type ever discovered have been deduced from the periods in the book of Daniel, as these predicted periods run down the centuries in the solar and lunar reckoning, in their limitation of the times of the Gentiles."

Dr. Dawson holds that the theory



DR. WILLIAM BELL DAWSON

of evolution, insofar as it implies a gradual development of man from the level of savagery, is misleading. Early man, he maintains, was highly endowed with intelligence, and excavation has revealed ancient seats of culture in Chaldea, Egypt and Palestine with civilizations as advanced as our own. His papers are currently read before the meetings of the Victoria Institute of London, along with those of other distinguished contemporary scientists such as Sir Ambrose Fleming. Some of his booklets have been translated into Chinese, Korean and Japanese.

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LETTERS

RAILWAY WAGES

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM UNABLE to find justification for the statement by Mr. R. W. Baldwin regarding my appearance before the special Railway Committee of the Senate, that I "very plainly suggested that railway labor suspected that it was being framed by the Committee" and that I "ended up in a battle" with Senator Dandurand. I did refer to the attack on railway workers which previous witnesses had made, and said that it seemed scarcely a coincidence that this new attack on railway wages should be introduced. This can hardly be considered as an attempt to impugn the motives of the Committee. Mr. Baldwin may consider \$1,448 a year a large salary, but I do not think that any member of the Committee would agree with him on the point, or feel that a reduction in railway wages ought to be made.

NORMAN S. DOWD,
Secretary-Treasurer All-Canadian Congress of Labor
Ottawa, Ont.

TIME FOR IMMIGRATION

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE budget has been brought down. There can be little criticism of it from any source—in fact in the light of present conditions Mr. Dunning might well be handed at least a rose if not an orchid.

There is sop to industrial and business leaders in the offer of a credit against income taxes of 10% of the cost of any capital project started in the next twelve months.

The Government might well follow this up with a sane and controlled immigration policy which would provide a market for the increased commodities that such development must produce.

Is it not time that the blinders were removed from our eyes and Canadians made to realize that increased immigration does not mean added unemployment but does mean relief from many of our ills—the railway problem, unemployment, taxation, etc.?

The juiciest plum on the tree of the British Empire is shrivelling for lack of sustenance. There is a warning in this.

G.W.W.

PLAN FOR UNEMPLOYED

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS ONE of Canada's unemployed who has had considerable experience with the Dominion's half-hearted attempts to solve the unemployment problem, I suggest the following more drastic solutions. Would it not be an excellent idea for our Government to arm all unemployed men with shot-guns and rifles so that they might keep themselves alive by shooting the game of our forests? Our Loyalist ancestors did much the same thing, some few decades ago, and no-one was any the worse for it. Admittedly many minor details would have to be worked out,—e.g., Ottawa and the provincial capitals would have to be considered out of bounds.

A still more drastic solution which would take care of the whole problem would be euthanasia, and to those who may object that my plan is a year or two in advance of the times, I would remind them that Socrates was a happy victim of this form of death about 390 B.C.

Halifax, N.S.

THOMAS M. HOW.

HUSTINGS OF HASTINGS

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE YOUR editorial entitled "The Hustings of Hastings," it seems to me that you have been unfair to Mr. Stokes. I was one of the delegates and I believe that I know their viewpoint. Out of a fine group of men to choose from we selected the man best suited to represent us, formerly a farmer.

The doctor and lawyer were defeated, not because of their personalities, but because of the professions which they represent. This section has become conscious of the fact that there are too many professional men in parliament.

What you say about the former occupations of Mr. Stokes is true, but I do not believe you could find anyone who would charge him with being merely a rabid partisan.

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AT QUEEN'S PARK

Better Aldermen, Better M.P.'s

BY POLITICUS

GEORGE McCULLAGH and the Leadership League are not alone in their desire for better members of the House of Commons. Leaders of all political parties find great difficulty in securing men to contest ridings who combine ability with appeal to the voters. Men who are hard-working, able, and who would make good administrators are not too difficult to discover, but men who have those qualities plus the ability to attract votes are uncommon. To get those men who will make first-rate members of the House of Commons has been the worry of party organizers for a long time. Since public appeal and ability do not necessarily go hand in hand, the party executives take the easy way out. They look for standard-bearers with one question uppermost: Can they be elected?

It seems highly inefficient and without sense to the onlooker, but it is true nevertheless that there is no attempt by the major parties to take able men in hand and build them up as candidates for the House of Commons. Rarely, even if the leader of the party has some man in mind whom he would like to have as one of his members, is there a steady build-up for him. He is instead found a safe seat, a good deal of money is spent, and he is elected to the House with no preliminary steps.

Tested at the Polls

Except in the case of electoral sweeps, when almost anyone would do as a candidate provided the right party colors encircle him, the men who step to Ottawa have had previous experience in elections of some sort. They have been tested at the polls in their own communities, with the result that there is some idea of their popularity with the voters. There is the assurance that at least some of the constituents associate their names with public affairs.

Naturally just before elections when candidates are chosen, party organizers look for men who can win. Since men on school boards and on local councils have had some trials in elections, they are frequently chosen as party representatives. Unfortunately the aldermen are considered by the public as people of a low order. One of the results is that few young men who would like to be initiated into public life attempt to obtain municipal office. Despite what the public as a whole may think, the local councils are a centre of training for future members and could be made more so.

A reading of the Parliamentary Guide makes it quite clear that a great number of the present members of the House of Commons started at the foot of the ladder in elections. According to the Guide, 96 of the 245 members have at some time or other served as councillors or members of school boards. That is, 96 members list themselves as having had that experience. There must be more of them, for in keeping with public feeling, many of those who rise to the heights hide the fact that they too were once aldermen.

Since it is generally agreed that better representatives at Ottawa are desirable there seems no better way to get them than to get better aldermen or better candidates for those posts. For every one who thinks that Ottawa is full of men of inferior ability there are many more who will agree that the local councils are filled with men who are definitely inferior.

Yet there is no organized attempt to bring better men into the municipal field. The major parties are unconcerned. There are the newspaper editorials every election date deploring the fact that so few of the better men are offering themselves for office. But there is no one who takes the responsibility of bringing better men into the field and giving them effective support.

The C.C.F. and the Communists have been making a real attempt to send some of their best men into local councils and have made no bones about party support of their candidates. It is only the Liberal and Conservative parties who offer no public support to candidates. It is true that party members support for office candidates who are of their political stripe. But it is usually done in a surreptitious manner, as if membership in a political party were a shameful thing if it concerns an aldermanic candidate but a most laudable one if the same person contests a provincial or federal election.

Campaigning Helps

In the last two elections for the Board of Control in Toronto Tim Buck, Canada's number one Communist, received more than 40,000 votes, almost enough to elect him. On the second occasion it took the combined forces of a powerful attack by the *Globe and Mail* and the *Evening Telegram* to defeat him. There were probably no more than one-fifth of the votes cast for the Communist candidate, who masqueraded as Labor, that could be classed as Communist votes. The rest were votes of a dissatisfied electorate organized with all the zeal that rabid organizers can muster. Those 40,000 votes were in great part the result of a campaign the like of which no regular candidates have for the municipal elections.

That the electorate will turn down a person because that person carries the party label in civic elections has been disproved many times. The late Jimmie Simpson, well-known as a Trades and Labor Congress official, always ran as a Labor candidate. He was elected mayor of Toronto on a C.C.F. platform with official C.C.F. backing. There are numerous other examples which continue to prove the contention that wearing a party label and getting official party support is not a handicap to municipal candidates.

Let it be not misunderstood. Sup-

aided them as much as possible."

The medicine may be much worse than the illness, and it is not a certain cure by any means, but it may be worth trying. Why not have the regular parties hold conventions to choose their representatives for local councils and school boards and then give them full party support? It would certainly mean that some organization would be responsible for the choosing of candidates. If nothing else the party would have to make certain that a candidate carrying his party sticker possessed some ability and a good reputation in the community. And what is most important is that that candidate, if chosen wisely in the first instance, would later make a good candidate for the House of Commons.

Some very able men, some of the best members of the House of Commons, began their careers in municipal councils. The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was a member of the municipal council of Northumberland in 1896, the year before he went to Alberta. There have been very few members of the House who proved themselves the master of the nation's business as did Mr. Bennett. The Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King was not a council member, but the present Conservative leader in the Federal House, Hon. R. J. Manion, was an alderman in Fort William in 1913-14. Dr. Manion would probably admit that the term as alderman did him some good in his public career. John H. Blackmore, the Social Credit leader at Ottawa, is a graduate of the Raymond School Board of 1916-17. The Hon. Fernand Rinfret, secretary of state, was mayor of Montreal from 1932 to 1934. The Hon. J. E. Michaud, minis-

ter of fisheries, was the mayor of the town of Edmundston in 1919 and again from 1932 to 1936. Ross Gray, the chief Liberal whip, was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Sarnia from 1924 to 1927, even though he did post-graduate work at Harvard University.

Need Not Be Tammany

Amongst the Conservatives there is the Hon. W. Earl Rowe, former leader of his party in Ontario. He was reeve of the Township of Gwillimburg from 1919 to 1923. The Hon. Harry Stevens, back in the Conservative fold after leadership of the Reconstructionists, was alderman for the city of Vancouver for 1910 and 1911. The Hon. Hugh Stewart, minister of public works in the Bennett administration, was mayor of Brockville for two years, 1905 and 1906.

In the C.C.F. party, M. J. Coldwell, a very able member, was an alderman in the city of Regina from 1922 to 1925 and again from 1926 to 1932. A. A. Heaps was a member of the city council of Winnipeg for nine years. Angus MacInnis, who proudly lists himself as a motorman, was a school trustee in Vancouver for two years and an alderman for five years.

There have been first class members in other parliaments who have been members of local councils and school boards. It might not be a bad idea at all to give a trial to the suggestion of obtaining better members of the House by having better aldermen. There need not be party councils for every municipality. And before anyone shouts "Tammany" let him look to England as well as to the United States.



UNIQUE AMONG MURALS in Canada is this animated map now being installed in the C.N.R. ticket office at Vancouver. Ten feet long by five feet in width, it is of linoleum, carved and painted. The principal lines are shown by a raised copper band an inch and a half in width and cities are indicated by white medallions. Outstanding features of the Dominion are illustrated by figures each separately cut out and applied to the surface. The broad sweep of Canada is painted steel gray, with the United States in gray blue and the oceans and lakes in light blue. The applied figures are of chocolate color and buff, picked out in white. The map is the work of Fritz Brandtner, Montreal painter noted for his original designs on linoleum and in metals and for his decoration of public buildings.

—Photo courtesy Canadian National Railways.



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1939 Election To Swing To Right

BY A VOTER

IT WOULD not surprise me to have the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT reject this contribution as being entirely wanting in common sense, and it would surprise me even less to find that almost all my readers would hold the same opinion. All the same, I offer my well-established reputation as a political prophet as a pledge that this forecast is strictly correct.

We are going to get a fairly competent Government after the next election. It will be a Government of economy, and middle-of-the-road Liberalism. It will continue our present very satisfactory relations with the other nations of the British Commonwealth, and with the United States. It will not reduce the tariff very much—although it will move slowly and carefully in this direction. It will not make inflationary experiments with the currency. It will try to cut public expense to a minimum. It will vainly, of course—endeavor to reduce taxation. It will not encourage class and sectional jealousies and hatreds. It will turn a little backward on the slippery and dangerous road of socialist interference by the state with the activities of private enterprise. Above all—this cannot be repeated too often—it will be a Government of economy.

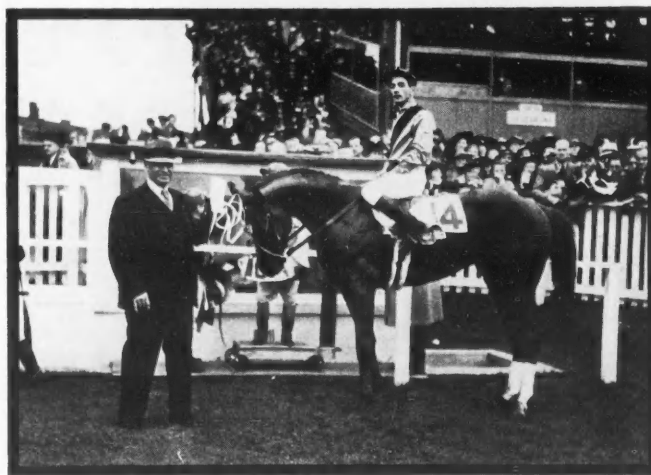
It will be a Liberal Government—not a Conservative one. It will certainly not be a Socialist Government. It will have a clear majority in the House of Commons—but one so heavily reduced from its present unusual figure that the Government will realize that the public have noted its mistakes of the past

four years, and decided not to repeat them. The lesson will be plain that trying to bribe the voters of the country with their own money is not popular in a middle-class bourgeois democracy like Canada. Further—and I hope that the ill-effects of this will not be serious—the West will not be adequately represented in the new Government. This is very regrettable, but it will be the free choice of the West.

Dr. Manion's Offer

As I see the situation, Dr. Manion cannot get to first base. His record to date is one of feeble effort to keep himself as popular with the voters as Mr. King is. He is not willing to take a stand on any point—because, on the whole, he believes that everything which Mr. King is doing is popular with the voters, and therefore does not want to oppose him. In consequence, Dr. Manion has lost the confidence of the great majority of members of his Party, and is not likely to gain any votes to replace those which he will lose to Mr. King. After all, Mr. King has several members of his Cabinet who have the confidence of the business world, and the business world is not likely to turn those down for Dr. Manion and his supporters.

Actually, the ordinary business man is inclined to feel that the troubles of the King Government are due to the fact that it has tried too hard to make its policies acceptable to Left Wing opinion. It has, of course, failed to do this—since no Government headed by the present King Cabinet



ARCHWORTH, fleet son of Worthmore-Archipelago, who has added the Prince of Wales Cup to his 10-length King's Plate victory. By 8 full lengths George McCullagh's three-year-old took his latest race, thereby flinging out a challenge to Willie Morrissey's colt "Bunt Lawless" whom he meets in the added \$5,000 Orpen Memorial Handicap at Toronto's Long Branch on Saturday, June 10.

will ever go far enough Left to win the radical elements in the nation. Yet it tried to do this, and Dr. Manion cheerfully followed it in every step. That is, Dr. Manion's record is one of supporting exactly those things which tend to defeat the King Government. It is not likely that such a course will bring him to power.

The losses of the King Government in the election will come from exactly that attempt to cater to Left Wing opinion. The attempt itself alarms the solid citizens, and its failure annoys and alienates the radicals. For example, Mr. King's experiment with a wholly state-owned Bank of Canada has not succeeded. It was undertaken to placate the monetary cranks of all sorts, but, administered by Mr. Dunning and Mr. Towers, the Bank of Canada pursued a reasonable and even policy of common sense in currency matters. The fear that it might not still remain in the minds of some solid citizens, while the confidence and solidity of its administration has convinced the monetary cranks that Mr. King will never give them the Utopia in which they believe.

It is the same thing everywhere. Mr. King shook the confidence of a great many people in Canada when he allowed Mr. Gardiner to go back on his original decision, and to continue experimenting with wheat marketing. On the other hand, the King Cabinet would not stand wild experiments in this direction, and the radical elements in the West are completely disoriented.

These lessons will be so clear that Mr. King will undertake a drastic remodelling of this Cabinet after election. For example, he will probably drop the Hon. J. G. Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner is a highly competent politician, who found himself stacked up against a situation in Western Canada too difficult to be handled by opportunist political methods. As a result, Western representation on the Liberal side of the next House will be very small, and there will be no justification for retaining the present Minister of Agriculture.

What About Howe?

Mr. Rogers may also be dropped. He is a thoroughly sincere man—trying to do the impossible. His failure to accomplish this has alienated all the radicals, while the very attempt has alarmed the solid people in his Party. Just as the Liberals will have few supporters of any sort from the West, they will have few radicals from the East in the next House. The Hon. C. D. Howe may or may not be dropped. He can scarcely be enamored with political life. He has had a difficult and complex task. He has to bear the brunt of the storm of protest over

the railway situation. He has indicated very clearly, in one of his statements to the Government Railway Committee of the House of Commons, that he does not believe for a moment that so-called "co-operation" will solve the railway problem, while the Government, and especially the Government spokesmen in the Senate, used the cry for more co-operation as the only possible answer to Mr. Meighen's call for unification. If Mr. Howe has the courage to insist on co-operation—which Senator Ballantyne says was blocked by the Canadian National and not by the Canadian Pacific; if he stops construction of the Montreal terminal, and if, in short, he refuses to let the Canadian National deficit be any more than it has to be, he may impress the country enough with a reasonable hope that he can deal with the railway situation to leave him safely in office, if he wishes to stay there.

I have already said that the Conservatives will not capture many of the seats which the Liberals lose. They may find it difficult, indeed, to retain their present seats. They will probably come back, on the whole, just a little stronger than they are at present.

Many Independents

The great bulk of the seats lost by the Liberal Party will go to the C.C.F.—with not a few going to Social Credit. There will probably be an unusually large number of independent radical Members in the new House.

Mr. King's record as an astute leader of public opinion is good enough to justify the belief that he will see all these implications of an election result which returns him to power but with a greatly reduced majority. If he sees that it was trying with attempts to placate the Left Wing which got him into trouble, he may reasonably be expected to stop this sort of thing, and to return to a very safe and sane policy of middle-of-the-road Liberalism.

A Government of Liberals, with 130 seats in the House of Commons, faced by an opposition consisting of a Conservative bloc, a C.C.F. bloc and a collection of "mixed Pickles," will be actually in a stronger position to give the country good administration than is the Liberal Party at present, with its too miscellaneous majority.

On the whole this particular prophet looks forward to the next election and the Administration which it puts into power with more confidence than he has felt since Mr. Bennett took the stump in 1930, and swept the country into a fervor of supposed reform which terminated in the now defunct Canadian imitation of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal.

Business Man in Politics

BY GORDON SPOHN

THE hope for the successful participation by practical business men in public affairs rests on a number of essentials, first among which is the ability of these men to win themselves a seat in Parliament. The place for a man willing and able to effect changes for the country's weal is at Ottawa. Fireside criticism and advice are as useless as the Monday morning quarterbacks we meet in football season. The country has been deluged with lip loyalty by remote control patriots who are loath to stir from the comfort of their own homes. The other essentials include the requirements mentioned by George McCullagh recently: "rugged honesty, clear purpose, tireless energy and unswerving loyalty to principles." Given candidates with these qualities coupled with enough courage and toughness to withstand a political campaign and "you have got something."

ONE interesting illustration of this awakening of the average man is the effort being made to enlist the services of Walter C. Thomson, K.C., as Liberal standard bearer for York East. Born in Canada of Scotch parents, Walter Thomson is a son of the manse, his father being the Rev. David A. Thomson D.D., for fifty years in one charge at Hastings. A Presbyterian minister's income hardly permitted much extravagance, and young Thomson had to earn his way and fight hard for the education he was determined to acquire. He was at the university when war broke out, but enlisted among the first as a private, later being commissioned and serving in France with the 21st Battalion. Invalided home in 1918 he worked as a laborer to put himself through law, being admitted to the bar in 1923. From a successful lawyer he became a successful business man, starting with the firm which is now Walter Thomson & Company and of which he is president. In 1930 he added dairy farming, long a keen interest, to his affairs, buying a farm near Pickering where he now lives. He brought to this outlet for his energies the same keen ability and

enthusiasm which had always marked him, and made a distinctive success of this enterprise. The splendid herd of Ayrshires, with an excellent record for milk production and at shows, bears ample testimony to this fact. From youth an omnivorous reader and a keen student of all matters in which he was interested, he became an authority on dairying and vitally interested in the problems confronting dairymen. Formerly president of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, he is now president of the Ontario County Milk Producers' Association, member of the Clydesdale Horse Association, and legal adviser for the Milk Producers' Association of Canada. He is also a member of the Engineers and Ontario Clubs and York Downs Golf Clubs.

He has an exceptionally happy and pleasant home life, a charming and gracious wife, three lovely children, David aged ten, and twin daughters, Mary Louise and Janet Annabelle, aged five.



WALTER C. THOMSON, K.C.

New Issue

\$2,000,000

Great Lakes Power Company, Limited

5% General (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

Dated June 1st, 1939

Due June 1st, 1957

Principal and half-yearly interest (June 1st and December 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg or Vancouver, at the holder's option. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registerable as to principal only. Redeemable on sixty days' notice, at 104 on or before December 1st, 1941, thereafter at declining premiums, in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption. Sinking Fund commencing June 1st, 1940, will be provided for the retirement of this issue sufficient to redeem semi-annually \$25,000 principal amount of these Bonds.

Trustee: Chartered Trust and Executor Company.

In the opinion of Counsel these Bonds will be a legal investment for Insurance Companies registered under The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended.

Information from a letter dated May 30th, 1939, from John A. McPhail, President of Great Lakes Power Company, Limited, has been summarized as follows:

Great Lakes Power Company, Limited, owns and operates four hydro-electric plants with a developed capacity of 74,000 h.p. It supplies hydro-electric power to the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and the surrounding area in the Algoma District, including fourteen communities in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie.

The Company serves more than 610 customers for electricity, including industrial, commercial and domestic consumers. It owns over 236 miles of transmission lines of 6,600 volts or over. The Company's power developments and distribution equipment provide the only hydro-electric power available within some 180 miles of the growing industrial and mining area of which Sault Ste. Marie is the centre.

Total funded debt of the Company of \$6,250,000 represents less than \$85 per h.p. of the 74,000 h.p. developed capacity, which is low in comparison with leading Canadian hydro-electric developments.

Capitalization

Capitalization of the Company, outstanding as at December 31st, 1938, after giving effect to present financing, will consist of \$4,250,000 4½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; \$2,000,000 5% General (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds (present issue), 7,500 shares \$7 no par value Cumulative Preference Stock, Series "A", and 30,000 shares no par value Common Stock.

Earnings

Earnings of the Company, for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1938, including dividends from subsidiary and other miscellaneous income, after deducting First Mortgage Bond interest and depreciation, amounted to \$360,672. Average annual earnings on this basis, during the seven years ended December 31st, 1938, amounted to \$338,842. Annual interest requirements of this issue amount to \$100,000.

Purpose of Issue

The present issue of \$2,000,000 principal amount of 5% General (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due June 1st, 1957, will replace the outstanding issue of \$2,000,000 principal amount of 5% General Mortgage Bonds due September 1st, 1957, which were issued in 1936 to the parent company, Middle West Utilities Company of Canada, Limited, in payment of balances owing in connection with advances for capital purposes with certain accumulation of interest thereon.

We offer these Bonds subject to prior sale, if, as and when issued and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of our Counsel, Messrs. Wright and McMillan, Toronto, on all matters except titles to the Company's properties, which will be passed upon by Messrs. Hearst and Hearst, Toronto.

Price: 98 and accrued interest, yielding 5.17%

It is expected that Interim Bonds or Trustees' Certificates will be available for delivery on or about June 15th, 1939.

Descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company
Limited

The Dominion Securities Corporation
Limited

Cochran, Murray & Co.
Limited

W. C. Pitfield & Company
Limited

Collier, Norris & Henderson
Limited

McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon
Limited

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics which we believe to be reliable. We do not guarantee but believe the statements herein made to be true.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 10, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Pressure on Sterling a Warning Signal?

BY HENRY C. CURRIE

The value of the pound sterling has declined about 6% in New York in slightly more than a year. The decline is not a measure, however, of the pressure to which it has been subjected at intervals during the period. Only the intercession of the British Exchange Equalization Account and the U. S. Exchange Stabilization Fund has prevented the pound from declining further in terms of the dollar.

The cost of the support given to the pound by the British authorities might be reckoned in terms of estimated reduction of about 29% in their total gold stocks since March, 1938.

While the volume of the outflow has been reduced in the last month a further outburst from the Dictators would probably signal a renewal of the pressure on sterling. Moreover, certain economic factors may indicate a lower sterling-dollar rate.

THE stability of the spot rate for sterling in New York during the past four months is able testimony to the ability of the British Exchange Equalization Account to defend the pound against heavy pressure. Although the rate weakened late in 1938, quotations for sterling in New York have remained virtually unchanged at about \$4.68 since early in January.

During this period the transfer of "flight" funds from London to a safer haven in the United States must have exerted great pressure on the pound. Not all of the capital so moved has been owned by British nationals by any means; a substantial portion of it represented balances deposited in London by continental Europeans in former years when Britain seemed to be more secure from attack or from economic disturbances than their own countries.

That situation has changed recently, however, and for some months past the United States dollar has appeared to be the more desirable currency. The demand for dollars has exceeded the available supply and the British Exchange Equalization Account has been forced to sell gold in order to maintain the exchange value of the pound.

Perpetual Crisis

It may well prove ultimately that this pressure on sterling is the warning signal of the approach of one of the most important consequences of the state of almost perpetual political crisis which Europe has faced since last year.

During 1935 the value of the pound in New York entered a period of stability which lasted until almost mid-way through 1938. Evidences of strain on sterling appeared early last year, however, seemingly as a result of continuing increases in British imports, but accentuated by the underlying political unrest in Europe.

The sterling-dollar rate began to decline appreciably in April, 1938 and it was known that the Exchange Equalization Account of Great Britain and the Stabilization Fund of the United States had entered the market in order to prevent a sharp drop in the value of the pound in terms of dollars. It is generally conceded by observers that the British fund carried the brunt of the battle.

The pressure on sterling continued throughout the summer, however, and the currency weakened perceptibly in New York, falling from an average of \$4.981 in April to \$4.881 in August. In the following month, which witnessed the memorable "Munich crisis", funds were withdrawn rapidly from London and transferred to New York. Thus the pressure on the pound was maintained and the average of daily quotations in New York declined to \$4.804 for September.

Heavy Gold Loss

The British Exchange Equalization Account lost gold heavily during the six months ended September 30 last. Holdings at that date totalled about \$161 millions (valued at 148 s. per ounce) as compared with \$314 millions at the end of the preceding March. During the final quarter of the year the transfer of funds from London to New York continued and the pound remained under steady pressure. The cable transfer rate dropped as low as \$4.62% on November 26, the lowest level reached in more than five years with the exception of \$4.61 recorded on September 28 as a result of the Czechoslovakian crisis. The daily average for the three months was only \$4.716. According to an estimate made by *The Economist* the decline in the gold holdings of the Account during the last quarter of 1938 probably amounted to \$76 millions, leaving only about \$85 millions at the beginning of 1939 to carry on the battle to protect the pound.

It became apparent toward the end of 1938 that further steps must be taken in order to strengthen the exchange position of sterling. On December 20 Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the reimposition of restrictions on foreign borrowing in the London Market in an effort to curtail the movement of short-term funds to New York. A few days later the Bank of England sought the cooperation of the commercial banks by requesting that these institutions cease transferring short-term deposits abroad.

The pressure was relieved for a short time but further evidences of deterioration in the political outlook for Europe brought about a renewed

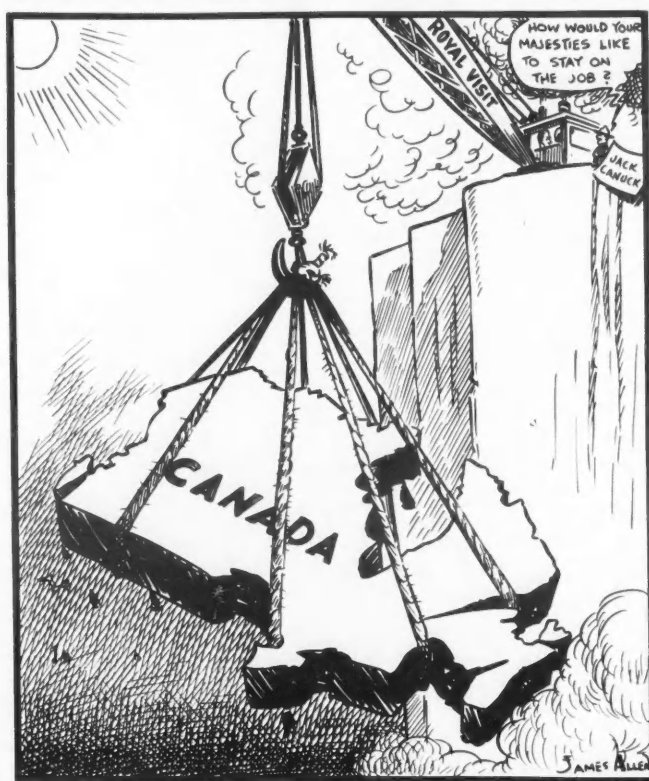
flow of funds to New York. It became necessary to bolster the resources of the British Exchange Equalization Account and early in January gold valued at about \$350 millions on the basis of current market price was transferred from the Bank of England to the Account.

At the same time adjustments were made in the fiduciary note issue of the Bank to offset the effect of the withdrawal of the gold. Shortly thereafter the remaining gold held by the Bank was revalued at current prices and now appears in the statement on that basis rather than on the basis of \$4s. 10½d. per ounce as formerly had been the case.

It is impossible to discover or to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent of the gold holdings of the Exchange Fund between the dates of the release of official statements. Statements of its resources are issued at the end of June and December of each year but the figures apply to the end of the preceding March and September, respectively.

We have, therefore, no reliable information as yet as to the amount of gold lost during the year to date. The *London Statist*, April 15 issue, estimates tentatively, however, that the drain of gold from the Account may have amounted to \$30 millions or \$35 millions during the first three and a half months of the year.

These figures do not include, of course, substantial losses that must have been incurred during the period of heavy gold flow into the United States in the last three weeks of April. Despite this, the estimate appears to be most conservative in view of the fact that the pound has been under



UP INTO THE LIGHT AGAIN

substantial pressure during almost all of 1939 to date.

Moreover, until the middle of April it had been the practice of the British authorities for some months to earmark newly-acquired gold in South Africa and to leave it on deposit there in order that it might be relatively free from seizure by the enemy in the event of war. Recently, however, shipments were again resumed, although during the closing weeks of April the world did not appear to be any farther from war than in the previous months. The implication taken from the resumption of shipments was that the Equalization Account required the gold to carry on its operations.

Present Holdings

Assuming, however, that the *Statist's* figure of \$30 millions is correct and that the Account held \$85 millions in gold at the year end, it would appear that present holdings may amount to about \$405 millions. When to this figure is added \$226 millions in gold held by the Bank of

England, total stocks of Great Britain probably amount to \$631 millions, valued at 148s. per ounce.

This figure would compare with gold holdings of about \$728 millions on September 30 last and \$882 millions on March 31, 1938. Both the latter figures represent gold valued on the same basis as the former and include gold holdings of the Bank amounting to about \$568 millions on each of these dates.

A decline of only 6 per cent. in the dollar value of sterling in the face of a condition which caused a reduction of almost 29 per cent. in stocks of bullion over the period of a year is a remarkable tribute to the efficacy of the measures taken to protect the pound. It is excusable on the part of an observer, however, to wonder whether or not the sterling-dollar rate can be maintained in the face of a continued outflow of capital from London. And failing some peaceful settlement of European political differences a steady, although necessarily diminished, flow of funds from England to New York is likely to continue. (Continued on Page 13)

The Rail Equipment Field in Canada

BY W. A. McKAGUE

The lack of a railway "group" of securities in Canada may be a good thing, now that the future of the industry is beclouding the entire investment picture in the United States. Nevertheless the passing of C.P.R. from the investment to the speculative class is a tragedy in the records of Canadian finance.

But so long as we have railways, they have to be maintained and sometimes improved. Investors have a lively interest in the equipment industry, and have been alarmed by the sharp decline in Canadian Car & Foundry and by the lack of new orders from C.P.R. this year.

An analysis of the Canadian equipment situation is presented here.

IF ONE were required to name the most outstanding security issue in the records of Canadian markets, the answer would have to be C.P.R. stock. It would have been the same twenty, thirty or even forty years ago. But what a world of economic change has conspired to drag down this stock from its high status of years ago!

A great depression has curtailed the amount of business available, highway and air transport have taken their toll, and government system provides competition which is in many respects unfair, and high wages have been rigidly enforced. It is a lesson in the mutability of all things financial, showing how the best of management and the strongest reserves can be beaten down by persistent attacks.

For C.P.R. stock, which enjoyed an investment rating from the time dividends were started in 1883, and a high rank from 1903 to 1930 when six per cent. or more was being paid, is now a mere speculation with a very discouraged following. It currently sells at about \$4 a share, without hope of early dividends, especially since a preferred issue has had to go without dividend payments.

The Sole Survivor

Thus has passed from the investment field the sole survivor of a large number of common stocks of Canadian railways.

Of course there remain some C.P.R. bonds and equipment notes, debenture stock and preference stock, but these are largely held abroad, and the shadow which has covered the 13,400,000 shares of ordinary stock and the five million odd shares of preference stock has to some degree affected them also.

Canada, with one of the highest railway mileages, and the highest per capita mileage, in the world, finds its markets bare of railway stocks except for a speculative issue. That is due in part to the beneficence of a government which assumed the obligations of the National system but which has been less kind to the Canadian Pacific.

The United States on the other hand has at least a score of railways represented in its active security markets, though some of them being in liquidation, and others heavily depreciated, the group is a source of worry rather than of strength, and both institutional and private investors are at sea as to what value to place upon their vast railway holdings and upon the railway future.

We in Canada could have had a relatively greater investment stake in our railways, because we spent relatively more upon their construction. But we have the Dominion government holding the bag for the major portion, which makes it a public rather than an investment problem. Still the shock of C.P.R. depreciation has been bad enough.

Hope in Modernization

But so long as railways are operated, they have to be maintained and sometimes improved. It is claimed by some that their best hope lies in the modernization of equipment and service. If that is so, it reveals the sad failure to write off the old investment. And leaving aside streamlining, air-conditioning and the other frills, it is recognized that ordinary wear and tear sends hundreds of units to the scrap-heap annually, so that replacements are necessary.

No matter who owns or runs our railways, and whether or not they have a profit, the railway equipment industry remains alive, and in it investors have a very keen interest. There is National Steel Car, Canadian Car & Foundry, and Canadian Locomotive, all public companies engaged mainly in this business, besides several others privately owned, and also a great many concerns making products for railways as well as for other uses.

A Cyclical Industry

Railway equipment is a cyclical industry, and the forces controlling it are more clearly defined than are those which govern building, machinery, and certain other lines where activity also ebbs and flows.

The situation is of special interest today because of the failure of the C.P.R. to place any new orders this year (at least up to the time this is written), the sharp decline in Canadian Car & Foundry securities, and the whole matter of railway co-operation and unification on which the Senate has once again cast its rheumy eye. The nation may choose

to dally with its railway problem, but investors and speculators have to decide from time to time what is in the cards for the railway equipment industry as well as for the railways themselves.

Would co-operation or unification reduce the equipment needs, or would it on the contrary bring savings which would release more money for new equipment? Is the present equipment excessive, depleted, or just adequate? What will determine the placing of orders in the future? These are vital questions, and we will try to throw some light on the situation.

Factor of Finance

First note the traditional policy of the railways, to be governed by their finances more than by their needs, in the purchase of equipment. The rolling stock is viewed as a huge cushion of physical working capital which can be squeezed to a pretty lean state in a time of stress but which can be liberally padded when money is flush.

That policy is applied within a broad range, the limits of which are set by actual needs, the bottom being the minimum necessary to handle the traffic, and the top being the maximum which can conceivably be used. If long term conditions were stable, the railways would buy after the good years and refrain from buying after the poor years. But the railways have gone into a decline which is more than temporary or cyclical. They have lost traffic to the motor vehicles and the airplanes.

Further we have in Canada a national railway which can and does draw on the government for funds when its own earnings are deficient, and in the management of which there is enough politics to allow it to be used as a channel for public spending when the government so chooses. To its independent competitor, the Canadian Pacific, that is a pernicious influence beyond normal reckoning. And in this year 1939, during which the Canadian Pacific thus far finds itself unable to buy, the Canadian National buys and draws upon the public purse for the necessary funds.

Nevertheless the Canadian Pacific will have to buy, if not this year then later, in order to meet the competition, and to handle the traffic in the heavy years. Consideration of streamlined trains, special cars, etc., make this point all the more important, insofar as they may be factors at all.

Influence on Equipment

What is the financial position and prospects as affecting the equipment business? Railway earnings move closely with the trend of general business, and therefore remain far short of the pre-depression levels. In Canada they have a special relation also with the volume of the wheat crop, which is the largest single item in our production, and which depends upon nature rather than upon business conditions, at least so far as year-to-year output is concerned.

The accompanying table tells the story for some years back. The broad influence of wheat yields on railway gross earnings is evident, as is also the dependence of the net earnings on the gross. Equipment business varies accordingly. It should be explained that the equipment money does not come out of the net, but rather out of the gross, through charges which, spread over a few years, are included in the operating expenses. But the net earnings figure is a very important index to the financial condition of the roads.

Year	Wheat (mill. bu.)	Gross (mill. \$)	Net (mill. \$)	New equipment (mill. \$)
1923	474	478	65	68
1924	262	446	117	45
1925	282	446	117	45
1926	407	494	164	73
1927	480	499	92	74
1928	334	484	121	73
1929	304	524	101	126
1930	421	454	74	105
1931	521	358	37	68
1932	443	294	27	32
1933	282	270	37	30
1934	276	301	46	34
1935	282	310	47	31
1936	219	325	51	57
1937	182	355	53	94
1938	359	317	40	not avail.

A big wheat yield helps railway business in the current and subsequent year; though holding-back of wheat affected this, the relation is apparent in a general way. And it will be noted that the peak earning years were followed by big equipment business. Included in the equipment figures are about \$30 millions a year of repair and construction work in the railways' own shops. In the fair years the equipment companies (Continued on Page 14)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

New Spending Program

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE U.S. is about to launch a new government spending program, and Canadians have almost as much reason to be concerned about it as the people of the United States themselves. For it promises to affect profoundly the economy of this country.

This spending program will be different from any that has preceded it. Not merely because it is bigger. The difference, a very important and basic one, lies in the fact that the new program is predicated on the belief that the government must permanently assume the control and spending of a large part of the national savings, in order to force it into productive use.

Thus government spending to sustain and stimulate the economy ceases to be an emergency measure and becomes a part of permanent government policy. The implications are tremendous.

The idea is that it is now useless to hope that a national income large enough to provide adequate public purchasing power and government revenues will be realized unless the government takes over the job that private capital is not performing. Removal of the causes of private capital's inactivity would be exceedingly difficult and time-consuming and would mean retracing most of the steps taken by the New Deal administration.

The government is planning direct action, therefore. It will become an investment banker. Through an industrial loan scheme, it will attempt to bring credit and industry together. It will hand out money to the railroads, the utilities, state and city governments, the farmers and "small business," and will not attempt to balance the expenditures by taxes at this time. The resulting increase in business activity and in production and employment will, it is hoped, raise the national income and government revenues to a satisfactory level.

Un-American

THE most alarming feature, from the long-term standpoint, of this new governmental attitude is that it is fundamentally opposed to the principles on which the American economy has been built and which have been responsible for the remarkable progress of the past. To the extent to which it is adopted, it means the replacement of private initiative and enterprise with state direction and control and constitutes a big step towards state socialism. It is an attitude which, once adopted, will not easily be discarded. Furthermore it is likely to prove inflationary, perhaps highly so.

But perhaps more important from the nearer-term viewpoint is the effect it must have on the already-weakened morale of business itself. By adopting this policy of "the government must do it if business won't," the government is promoting defeatism and supporting the fear already in the back of many business men's minds that the economy is more or less permanently in depression and that normal recovery measures can no longer be effective, because of the restrictive influences of the New Deal.

Will Affect Canada

EXISTENCE of a defeatist sentiment in U.S. business necessarily affects Canada, since the economic relations of the two countries are close, and we can be certain that adoption of socialist measures by the U.S. government will produce a demand for similar steps here. Such a demand is made more inevitable by the virtual certainty that the proposed new and enlarged U.S. spending will actually succeed in stimulating business, for a time at least.

Another disturbing feature of the U.S. program is that it will inevitably cause the granting of loans to economically-unsound corporations which should be left to prove their right to survive or else go into liquidation. Thus many unsound situations will tend to be perpetuated, and more trouble piled up for the future.

And, of course, the government debt will be increased. In the fiscal year to end on the 30th of this month, it is estimated that U.S. governmental expenditures will exceed collections by some \$3½ billions. Preliminary estimates for the coming fiscal year put the prospective deficit nearly a billion dollars higher than that of 1939. Every year expenditures rise higher, but so far the continued "pump-priming" has failed to produce the hoped-for results. Debt and taxes soar but business confidence droops.

American business is currently being sustained by the government's pump-priming program authorized a year ago, which is now at its peak level of spending. It may be six months before the new spending program becomes effective, but, one way or another, it is certain that government money will be poured out in volume between now and the 1940 election and that business will be given all the stimulus it can use.



Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week Calgary was visited by W. C. Wenzel, Manager of the Petroleum division of Dun and Bradstreet Inc., New York. Mr. Wenzel stated that because of the increasing interest in western Canadian oils by oil interests throughout the United States, he had come to Canada to personally survey and investigate the oil situation here. This analytical expert is very familiar with the oil situation, not only in the United States but also with the international position of both major and independent companies, and also the attitude and actions of various foreign governments.

In speaking of the expropriation of foreign-owned oil properties in Mexico by the government, Mr. Wenzel said it is quite possible that other South American countries are going to follow suit. Already two of these countries have done so, and a third has given notice that it will take over the operation of properties effective September 3.

In December last year, I talked to Thomas F. Lee of New York, who had operated in the oil business in both Mexico and South American countries. He has tasted the bitter cup of having his oil properties taken over, or possibly it might be a bit more accurate to say confiscated.

The actions of these South American governments are apparently bringing about the results which Mr. Lee predicted at the time, namely that there would be a great flow of U.S. oil capital to develop western Canadian oil fields. Some of you readers are going to say that I have told you this before, but I can now say that development programs by outside companies are gradually tak-

ing shape. Last winter, options were taken, in some cases very quietly, on oil structures; in the meantime these properties have been investigated and very shortly I expect that drilling programs will be announced that will surprise most of you. Later on in this column I will review some of the present development programs.

Coming back to Mr. Wenzel, he said Alberta is not the only place where oil inquiries are held. At the present time in the United States there are a number of Federal and State investigations underway. In dealing with the U.S. oil industry this expert stated that it ranks among the first few U.S. industries. Development of proven fields in the U.S. is financed by various banks including the larger ones in both Chicago and New York. Some of these banks have their own geologists and engineers who investigate these loans. One New York bank has six technical oil men on its staff. The loans are repayable over quite a long period and the interest rates are very reasonable. A \$5,000,000 oil development loan was floated in New York a few weeks ago.

The oil business in the United States is not by any means smooth sailing at all times. Here is Mr. Wenzel's summing up of the industry. "The problems of the oil business are multiple, complex and recurrent. There is either an excess of production or an excess of refining; either an excess of drilling or an excess of distribution facilities. More often, there is in existence a combination of all of these factors, to which must be added the actual or ever-threatening problem of disparity in prices obtained for crude and finished products. It is only pertinent to observe that there is also an excess of

taxation, an excess of legislation complicating and even threatening the continuance of free enterprise, and, of more recent existence, an excess of governmental investigation."

Coming back to the new interests or capital coming into the Alberta oil picture and to development programs, here are some of them. As this is written, an agreement is being signed between Bennett & Tree, Plymouth Oil etc. of Pittsburg and several Calgary groups for the development of 160,000 acres of potential oil land in the Pouce Coupe district, located about three hundred miles northwest of Edmonton, near the B.C. boundary line. The geologists and engineers of the Pittsburg interests have investigated and recommended the area and the present deal calls for the drilling of several wells, starting immediately.

As stated a few weeks ago in this column, Franco Oils Ltd., headed by Walter F. Thorn, has a \$4,500,000.00 program which calls for drilling several wells in the Vera and Lloydminster areas, and completion of its well on the Cardston Dome structure where a crew is now working.

This company's main program is the building of a gas pipeline and gas distributing system in Saskatchewan, which is now awaiting the final approval of the electors and other governmental bodies.

The Brown group, financed in part by British and local capital, are testing the Jumping Pound structure.

A Los Angeles group backed by E. L. Cord of the Cord Tire Company are reported preparing to drill several wells in Southern Alberta in the Del Bonita area. Some oil was encountered in wells drilled there last year, and the area is considered very favorable.

The California Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard of California, has two geological and seismic



GORDON D. CAMPBELL, F.C.A., president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, announces the annual meeting of the Institute for election of officers and other business for Friday, June 23. Chartered Accountants from all over Ontario will attend the meeting, golf tournament at Lakeview, and supper dance in the evening at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

crews working in Alberta. One of these crews is in the Stevedale area and the other in the Clearwater area along the foothills. This company's drilling program will all depend on the results obtained by its various exploratory crews, according to Dr. John Galloway, the local manager of the company. He, however, is very hopeful that at least two wells will be drilled in the Stevedale area.

Local companies are not asleep. The Calgary Gas Company has, along with Canyon Oils, drilled a test well on the Clearwater structure, and as

this is written, this well is now on test, and unofficial reports say that there is a good chance of getting commercial production from this well. The Gas Company, with the Imperial Oil Company, has looked over most of Alberta's oil structures. The company's geologist, E. S. Slipper, was formerly attached to the Dominion Geological Survey and is classed as one of Alberta's best geologists and also as one of the best informed Albertans so far as structures go.

The Gas Company has in the past, both in drilling and in bringing into Alberta seismic and other technical crews, contributed much information to the oil industry and this information has greatly benefited present operators.

The Imperial Oil Company has drilled many more wells than the Gas Company and consequently has made a still greater contribution to the industry. Its geologist, T. A. Link, has been away from his office for several weeks and I rather expect he is looking over a new structure. I expect one of these days we will be hearing about Imperial drilling a new structure. At the present time, Imperial and the Grease Creek Oil Company are jointly drilling a test well on the Grease Creek structure.

The Shell Oil Company has taken an option on at least one structure, but as yet, so far as I can learn, no plans or no geological work is being carried on by the Shell, but it is quite possible that the company has a crew working somewhere.

The Highwood Sarcee Company filed on 26,000 acres in the Ribstone Blackfoot hills area last winter and is arranging to test this area very shortly, but so far has not announced when drilling will start.

Technical oil men say that the prospects of both Stevedale and Twin Dome yet becoming oil fields are fair.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

POWELL-ROUYN Gold Mines had a production of \$93,396 during April from 19,000 tons of ore. Against this average of \$4.92 were costs of \$3.09 per ton to cover mining transportation and treatment, but before taxes and depreciation. Output for the first four months of 1939 was \$384,372, the ore for the period having yielded an average of \$5.13 per ton. Facilities available suggest treatment of 240,000 tons a year, while a survey of costs as well as average rate of recovery indicates profits may average not far under \$1.50 per ton, or around 25 cents per share.

East Martlet Gold Mines has over \$20,000,000 in gold indicated in its one main orebody. This is made up of 3,000,000 tons of ore containing an estimated \$6.80 per ton. Recovery in April averaged \$6.95 per ton. The mill is treating an average of very close to 1,000 tons per day, bringing output to the neighborhood of \$200,000 per month. Net profit of over \$1,000,000 a year is indicated by the current performance, or some 25 cents per share annually on the company's 4,000,000 share capitalization.

Pickel Crow Gold Mines has declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share for distribution June 30, maintaining the customary rate of 40 cents per share annually.

Mines of Canada will disburse an aggregate of \$44,554,504 in dividends in the first six months of 1939, showing a gain of 7 per cent. above the total in the first half of 1938.

Delnite Mines, subsidiary of Sylvanite Gold Mines made \$142,429 during the year ended March 31. Production for the period was \$716,521 from 91,749 tons of ore.

Canada now has fifty-two mining companies on a dividend-paying basis. Five new enterprises have made initial disbursements so far in 1939.

Sylvanite Gold Mines made a profit of \$1,101,220 during the year ended March 31. This set a new high record. Gross output was \$2,413,450 for the highest record in the history of the mine. Some 193,000 tons of ore were handled, yet ore reserves at the close of the year were higher than at the beginning.

Harker Gold Mines and Jacola Gold Mines have entered into an arrangement to participate jointly with John E. Hammell in the development of Hanada Gold Mines and Jada Gold Mines in the Uchi Lake section of the district of Patricia, and also, in the development of the Zebellon Gold Peak property in British Columbia.

Upper Canada Mines, situated in the easterly part of the Kirkland Lake field, has recently established production at \$2,000 per day. Development at the 375 ft. level has disclosed considerable high-grade ore. The company has the Morris Kirkland mill operating under lease, and treating 125 tons of ore daily. A substantial margin of profit is being realized.

Split Lake Gold Mines announced F. L. James has been engaged to take charge of placing the company's Bigstone Bay mine in production, the company having secured finances with which to proceed. Ore in sight carries between \$20 and \$25 to the ton. The plan calls for having this ore milled in the neighboring mill on Kenricia Gold Mines.

Benkor Gold Mines, Ltd., has been incorporated for the purpose of development of a large group of claims in Beauchastel Township in the westerly Rouyn area. About \$10,000 has been spent already on the 1,000-acre property, and impressive discoveries have been made. One vein has been traced for 1500 ft. in length, with an estimated width of 25 ft. Camps are to be erected, geological survey carried out, together with surface trenching, test pits, and a general correlation of the numerous veins in preparation for a systematic campaign of diamond drilling.

Hollinger Consolidated has indicated a further large tonnage of medium grade ore on its Ross property at Ramore on the T. & N.O. Railway. The mill is being raised to 225 tons daily, compared with 125 tons heretofore.

Leitch Gold Mines had average mill heads of \$28 per ton in April, and the indications are the production for the first half of 1939 will exceed \$375,000. Ore reserves are now estimated at not far short of four years ahead of current mill requirements.

Smelter Gold Mines officially announced a new strike of free gold on its properties at Rowan Lake, in a break estimated at close to seven feet in width.

Aunor Gold Mines, controlled by Noranda Mines, is the new company taking over the former Augite mine in Porcupine. Development is to be carried forward during the summer with a view toward being far enough advanced to warrant construction of a mill late this year, with capacity of possibly 250 tons daily as a beginning.

Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines in the Yellowknife gold area has commenced crosscutting at the 300 ft. level, and plans to drift along the Kim vein at that horizon at a point below the section where drifting at the first level disclosed \$17.25 ore for a length of 110 ft.

Jason Gold Mines at Casummit Lake, has just completed shaft sinking to the second level where development is to proceed forthwith.

Kerr-Addison has over \$15,000,000 in gold ore, cut grade, in the development so far carried to 700 ft. in depth. This is contained in 2,500,000 tons containing a little over \$6 per ton.

Wright-Hargreaves is producing an average of a little over \$650,000 in gold every 30 days.

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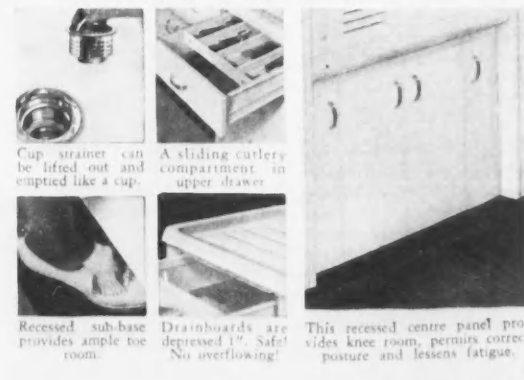
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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Guarantee of Movie Bank Loans

BY GEORGE GILBERT

An ingenious scheme for the financing of British film production by means of loans obtained from a bank on the security of guarantee policies issued by insurance companies was tried in London, Eng., recently, but it terminated in a lawsuit by the bank in question against 15 insurance companies for a total amount of about £1,000,000.

Everything seemed to be going very well for a time; the film producers were getting as much money as they wanted, which enabled them to give the distributors very favorable terms indeed; the actors were getting "fabulous" salaries; the underwriters were obtaining a lot of lucrative business; the insurance brokers were doing very well by reason of their commissions; and the bank was finding a safe use for its money at a fair rate of interest with the guarantee of substantial insurance companies behind it.

But there were two dusky niggers in the woodpile, according to the counsel for the bank: first, the quite incompetent and inefficient management, to put it mildly, of the film producing companies; and, second, the failure of the insurance brokers to watch the interests of the underwriters as carefully as they were expected to do.

WHAT has been described as "the great film lawsuit," which came before the King's Bench Division in London, Eng., recently, has aroused more than passing interest in insurance and financial circles.

In this case the Westminster Bank commenced a series of actions against fifteen well-known insurance companies under guarantee policies, and the amount involved was stated to be nearly £1,000,000. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., counsel for the bank, in opening the case, said that the whole matter was connected with the financing of the production of British films. He said that the particular producing companies with which they were primarily concerned were known as the Capitol group, which was formed in 1935 to utilize the producing capacity of a Mr. Schach, a German refugee, who was said to have very high qualities as a producer. A series of companies were organized, the three principal ones with which they were concerned being the Capitol Film Corporation, Cecil Films, Ltd., and Trafalgar Films, Ltd. They had similar directorates.

None of these companies, he said, was capitalized in such a way as to enable it to carry through the production of films from its own resources. Therefore it became necessary for them to borrow money in order to finance the production of films. Although they were dealing with only three companies, there were, he said, a great number of other film companies in the same financial position and in the market to borrow money for film production.

Some ingenious person in the City of London, he said, conceived a way in which the necessary money could be raised by these various film companies without any difficulty, and this was the method adopted, and which had given rise to the present case. So far as this case was concerned, the chief protagonists of the method were a firm of well-known insurance brokers. These brokers were known, he said, to all the defendant insurance companies before these transactions, but were not, as a matter of fact, known to the officer of the Westminster Bank, Charing Cross branch, who negotiated most of the loans in question.

Ingenious Plan

In explaining the method of raising the finance, he said that the film producing company which desired to raise the money would get in contact with the brokers and tell them what their requirements were, a certain amount of preliminary work on a film having already been done. In all cases where the Court was concerned some amount of preliminary work had been done.

Having received the request from the film company, the brokers would go to a number of underwriters in the marine underwriting market and ask them whether they would be prepared to issue guarantee policies for some share of the £50,000 loan. Armed with these policies, the brokers would then persuade some bank to advance cash against the security of the underwriters' policies.

In the case before the Court, the insurance brokers would go to the bank with the directors of the producing company and ask for a specific loan. The bank, relying upon the security of the guarantee given by the marine underwriters, would advance the cash. After the first few dealings in this way, he said, it became nearly automatic for the film companies to adopt this procedure and to get as much money as they wanted.

In all, the borrowings with which they were concerned amounted to about £1,500,000, he said, and the amount in issue in the case was very nearly £1,000,000 which represented losses on productions made with the £1,500,000 provided.

Charge on Receipts

Out of the sums so advanced by the bank were taken first the premiums which had to be paid to the underwriters, generally 5 per cent, he said, also the commission to the insurance brokers, the amount of which he did not know accurately but which he believed was 1 or 2 per cent; and a further sum which was set aside in a reserve account to guarantee the

payment of the interest to the bank upon the loan as and when it fell due. The bank charges, he said, were at the rate of 4½ per cent throughout the whole of this period.

A trust company for the underwriters which had been set up by the insurance brokers, called Aldgate Trustees, Ltd., took a charge from the film producing company, he said, over all the receipts from the particular film in respect of which the loan was made. The directors of the trust company were the partners in the insurance brokerage firm and one other person. At a later date, the charge which was at first a specific charge over the receipts from a particular film was converted into an "umbrella charge" which covered the receipts from any film of a particular company. The whole of the receipts from all the films were charged to repay the loan.

In the arrangements as to these charges, the bank had no part of any kind, he said, and it had no rights under them at all. It had no specific knowledge of the various documents of charge which were issued by Aldgate Trustees, who acted through their solicitors. In addition, a further security was taken from the individual directors of the producing company. That security also, he said, was arranged for the benefit of the underwriters, and the bank had nothing to do with it.

If at the end of the period of twelve months, the producing company did not pay off the loan or paid off only a part of it, the underwriters became liable to pay the bank whatever had not been paid back by the producing company. In each case before the Court, he said, there was a renewal by the extension of the policies for a further period.

In all there were some 28 separate loans made in the subject matter of these actions for the making of 22 pictures. In six cases there were additional loans raised for the making of a picture after the first loan. Some of these 22 pictures were never even started, he said, and a number were not finished by the time the loans had been exhausted. Some were finished by the underwriters themselves by means of salvage loans raised from the bank. Fourteen were actually finished before the crash came, and subsequently three or four were completed by means of the salvage loans.

Insurers Stop Payment

Up to October, 1937, he said, all the insurers paid up on their guarantees as they became due, and as a result a number of the loans were completely liquidated. At the beginning of 1938 all the insurers refused to pay any more under the guarantee policies, on the ground that the bank owed them a duty to supervise the accounts of the film companies and that the bank ought to have known of the various irregularities which took place and ought to have warned the underwriters of them.

To that, he said, the bank replied that the underwriters were relying on themselves and never even addressed a single inquiry of any kind to the bank, and that what the film companies did with the money advanced had nothing to do with the bank. The bank's claim was simply on the basis that these moneys were lent to the film companies with the guarantees which were duly given for the repayment by the insurers and that at the due date the loans were not repaid by the debtor. Therefore the guarantor became liable to pay. The general defence was that all the policies were policies of insurance, and that therefore the bank was under an obligation to make the fullest disclosure of all the facts relating to the film companies and their financial position before the policies were issued or contracted.

On the sixth day of the hearing of the case, and with Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., counsel for the bank, not having yet completed the presentation of the case for the bank, a settlement was announced, the terms of which were not disclosed in Court.

Officers of Dominion Board of Underwriters

AT THE recent annual meeting in Ottawa, J. H. Riddell, of Toronto, manager for Canada of the Eagle Star Group of companies, was re-elected president of the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters. W. E. Baldwin, of Montreal, Canadian Manager of the Continental of New York group, and Kenneth Thom, of Toronto, general manager of the Western Assurance, were re-elected vice-presidents.



J. L. GOLDEN, of the St. James St. branch in Montreal of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, who has established what is regarded as a unique record in life insurance selling in Canada. During the past 100 consecutive months he has sold \$25,000 or more of paid-for life insurance in each month, for a total of over \$5,000,000 of insurance.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

My agent has been trying to get me to place my fire policy with "The Wawanesa" and as I do not know anything about this company, would appreciate your advice.

—C.A.M., Toronto, Ont.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company is a Canadian company, with head office at Wawanesa, Man. It has been in business since 1896 and formerly operated under Manitoba charter, but now carries on business under Dominion charter and registry.

It is regularly licensed, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$536,560 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is a mutual company, but under its charter or Act of incorporation no policyholder is liable in respect to any loss or claim against the company to more than the amount of his premium note, if his insurance is on the premium note plan, or to more than his cash premium, if his insurance is on the cash plan. There is no further liability assumed by the policyholder.

At the end of 1938 its total admitted assets were \$2,234,188.78, while its total liabilities amounted to \$1,146,335.40, showing a surplus of \$1,087,853.38 over all liabilities. It is in a strong financial position and safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

If at all possible I would like to have your opinion of the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance.

Do they maintain a deposit in Canada and if so is it for the sole protection of their Canadian policyholders or would large losses in United States permit them to take the deposit out of Canada?

To what extent would a policyholder be liable under their setup?

Has their business been successful in Canada? In United States? What authority has the attorney-in-fact?

—J. R. G., Windsor, Ont.

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance of Kansas City, Mo., with Canadian head office at Toronto, and for which the U.S. Epperson Underwriting Company is the Attorney-in-Fact was formed in 1905, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1932.

It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$125,000 in Dominion of Canada bonds for the protection of Canadian subscribers exclusively.

It is not an incorporated insurance company but a reciprocal insurance exchange. Each subscriber or policyholder underwrites a portion of the liability assumed under each policy issued, insurance being carried only on the risks of subscribers. The liability of subscribers is several and not joint, and the assessment liability of subscribers, I understand is limited to the amount of an annual deposit premium on any one risk.

At the beginning of 1938, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were \$203,784.28, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$64,798.54, showing a surplus here of \$138,985.74. Its total admitted assets were \$2,234,746.67, while its total liabilities except the guaranty fund of \$200,000.00, amounted to \$1,023,292.45, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of \$1,214,454.22. The net surplus over guaranty fund and all liabilities was \$961,454.22.

In 1937 its total income in Canada was \$79,481.53, while the total losses and expenses incurred in Canada were \$112,357. Its total income was \$1,683,401.13, while the total disbursed was \$1,649,713.41. The attorney-in-fact has managerial powers as set out in the power-of-attorney which subscribers sign.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

FLEET AIRCRAFT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you consider Fleet Aircraft a good buy at current quotations? I would appreciate anything you could tell me about the prospects of the company, its earnings and financial position.

—C. I. D., Moncton, N.B.

I would say that Fleet Aircraft, selling currently at 6-6½, has attraction as a business man's speculation. The stock recorded a high of 15 and a low of 4½ in 1938, and a high of 10½ with a low of 4 in 1937. In 1938 net income was \$66,742, compared with \$2,398 in 1937. Earnings were equal to 74 cents a share on the 90,000 shares outstanding, against 3 cents in the previous year. Current assets totalled \$502,057, against current liabilities of \$134,758, leaving net working capital of \$367,299. In commenting on the year's activities, President W. J. Sanderson stated that the "considerable improvement in business" was due largely to the fact that the company "enjoyed the benefits of the expanded plant." Sales were the heaviest in the company's history.

Fleet Aircraft is one of 6 Canadian companies sharing in the organization of the Canadian Associated Aircraft Limited with the result that Mr. Sanderson expected "with the invaluable experience which the company has gained in the past few years, and with the business in prospect, 1939 will be a profitable year."

MOHAWK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As one of your subscribers, would you please give your opinion on Mohawk Mines Ltd.

H. C., Victoria, B.C.

Adjoining Stadacona Rouyn Mines on the north, the Mohawk Mines property has locational interest and the geology appears favorable. But any definite opinion as to its possibilities will have to await results of the proposed diamond drilling campaign. Several thousand feet of drilling are planned to explore for the possible continuation of the ore zones on the Stadacona Rouyn and Senator properties.

The company was just incorporated this year and is capitalized at 4,000,000 shares, of which 1,600,000 were issued for the property. Arrangements have been made with local interests to provide funds for exploration.

ALBERTA PACIFIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am considering the purchase of some shares of Alberta Pacific Grain Company common stock, selling currently at approximately \$1.50, but before doing so would be glad to have your advice and any comments you would care to make. The contemplated purchase is for a short term investment and not as a hold with a view to dividends. I notice that the fluctuations in the price range each year for the past 4 or 5 years appear to have been from approximately \$1.50 to approximately \$6 or \$7, so that present prices would seem to be close to, if not the low for the period mentioned.

T. N. K., Ottawa, Ont.

As you say in your letter, the price of the common stock of Alberta Pacific Grain Company has varied from a high of 7, shown in 1934 and 1937, to a low of 1½, recorded in the same 2 years. Consequently, judging it purely on a price basis, it would seem to have attraction for its appreciation possibilities.

In buying the stock you must realize that you are gambling on the 1939 wheat crop and on just what marketing conditions will be when the crop is harvested. Whether or not the stock will appreciate over the near term is, of course, impossible to say, and until something more definite is known about the current year's harvest, I don't see how any logical conclusion can be drawn as to the stock's outlook marketwise. In short, at the



JOHN E. HAMMELL, prominent and colorful Canadian mining executive, who, on the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth to Sioux Lookout, presented them with a box of gold nuggets for the Princess Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

EAST MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

My broker has been advising me to purchase East Malartic and states it should shortly become one of the largest producers in Canada. As I value your opinion very highly I would like to know what you think about it along with further information as to the outlook.

—A. V. H., Toronto, Ont.

I agree with the advice given by your broker and do not think you would be making any mistake in purchasing East Malartic shares as the future for this producer looks very promising. Commencing production last November with the largest initial unit ever placed in operation on a Canadian gold mine, East Malartic is at present treating over 1,000 tons daily, and it is not unlikely this rate will be doubled this year. The actual potential capacity of the mill is not yet known, but just as soon as mine development justifies the mill will be expanded.

Ore reserves in the main orebody are estimated at approximately 3,000,000 tons of \$6.80 cut grade down to a depth of 670 feet. Over 2,000 feet of continuous ore is in that body on the third level and the ore still carries to the east. The width of the ore runs up to 80 feet with the average about half. Output for the first four months of 1939 totalled over \$727,710. Costs were down to \$2.73 per ton in March and will likely be further reduced. Current earnings are running better than 25 cents per share.

B.C. LEAD AND ZINC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have appreciated your information on stocks and bonds in the past and now would like your opinion on the future of British Columbia Lead and Zinc.

—W. B. C., West Moncton, Ont.

In March last British Columbia Lead and Zinc Mines optioned 500,000 shares to provide finances for further work. Blocks of 100,000 shares are to be taken down at 5, 7½, 10, 12½ and 15 cents per share at the rate of 25,000 shares per month.

No activity was reported from the property last year. Extensive tunnelling has been completed on the holdings, which are located in the Ainsworth district of British Columbia, and a 2½ mile tramway has been installed. The future of the property is dependent on results of further work.

DISTILLERS-SEAGRAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me how Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, Limited, is doing this year. If you can tell me anything about earnings and if dividends on the common are being covered I will be very grateful.

—A. H. B., Vancouver, B.C.

In the third quarter of the current fiscal year, which ends July 31, 1939, net income of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams was \$950,385, equal to 43 cents per share on the common stock. This compares favorably with the net of \$830,882 and per share

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

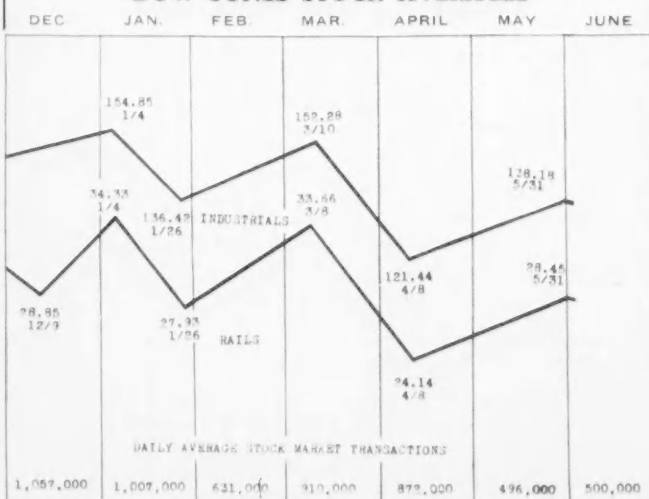
THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY TREND IS DOWNWARD WITH CURRENT TEST NOW UNDER WAY AS TO WHETHER REVERSAL CAN BE EFFECTED.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—Last week the market continued the rally that set under way on April 8. This rally is to be regarded as a technical rebound or corrective movement coming in the wake of the March-April decline. Stock prices, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, have recently entered into the 135-140 area, or limits regarded as normal to a price correction. Normal limits are sometimes exceeded, as witness the almost complete cancellation, from late January into early March, of the January 4-January 26 decline, although such extra movement is more the exception than the rule.

As pointed out last week, concrete evidence that the current upward movement has ended might be disclosed in one or more of the phenomena frequently accompanying a peak point, such as relatively large volume without material price progress, failure of one average to confirm another in the penetration of previous minor high points, or the development of a downward zigzag movement on the part of the two averages. When the upward movement does reverse, whether here or at higher points, it is to be anticipated that testing of the April 8 low points will be undertaken by way of a decline commencing from three-eighths to all of the advance from April 8. As such testing movement proceeds, some indication as to the validity of April 8 support points as a base for summer advance can be gained.

A decline carrying both averages through the April 8 lows would reconfirm the downward movement. To the contrary, a recession cancelling three-eighths or more of the rally from April 8 in which one or both averages held above the April 8 support points, if followed by a protracted spell of relatively low daily volumes, would suggest that a "buying spot," such as that seen in late May-early June of last year, was being witnessed. Ability of the two averages to then climb through the peak points of the current rally would confirm the main upward movement as having been resumed.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

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The particulars relating to this picture are as follows:

Place of taking _____

Date and time _____

Subject _____

(Note: Include any details that may be of interest to those who see the picture.)

Camera _____

Aperture and exposure _____

Make of film _____

Filter, etc., if any _____

Notes _____

I certify that the negative of this picture was taken by myself, and that I am not barred by Rule 11 from entering this Competition.

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NOTICE OF ALL INTEREST PAYMENTS

Interest on all outstanding First Mortgage Bonds having been provided for, on presentation and surrender of coupons due June 1st, 1939.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED will pay interest due on its Second Mortgage Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Bonds.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL (WINDSOR) LIMITED will pay interest due on its Second Mortgage Debentures.

THE GENERAL BROCK HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED will pay interest due on its Second Mortgage Bonds.

Canada's Royal Family of Hotels.

VERNON G. CARDY, President.

Dated May 31st, 1939.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1939, payable July 1st, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1939.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

E. W. McNeill, Secretary
Dated at Toronto, May 18th, 1939.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

Common Dividend No. 1

An interim dividend of Thirty Cents (30¢) per share has been declared on the No. 1 Par Value COMMON STOCK of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, payable July 25th, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1939.

By Order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Montreal, May 26th, 1939.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 44

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50¢) per share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1939, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1939. Such cheque will be mailed on July 15th, 1939, by the Montreal Trust Company Limited, Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,

ERNEST ROGERS, Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C. June 3rd, 1939.

MCCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of \$1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared on the 6 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1939, payable July 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1939.

By Order of the Board,

FRED HUNT, Secretary.

May 30th, 1939.

Western Grocers Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1 3/4% for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1939.

On the Common Shares, 75¢ per share, payable July 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1939.

By order of the Board,

W. P. RILEY, President.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)
earnings of 32 cents for the same period in 1938. While net income in the first 9 months was down from \$3.09 to \$2.62 on the common stock, the showing to date indicates that the \$2-per-share rate on the common stock is being covered by an ample margin.

For the first 9 months of this year, net sales were up slightly more than \$2,000,000—from \$64,498,039 to \$66,575,130. However, expenses were up by an even wider margin—from \$10,198,271 to \$12,857,825, or slightly more than \$2,600,000, in the same period.

O'BRIEN

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Any information you can give me on O'Brien Gold Mines will be appreciated. What dividend does it pay and what are the chances for an advance in the price of the stock?

—P. J., Woodlawn, Ont.

An initial dividend of 10 cents a share was paid February 1 by O'Brien Gold Mines and at the annual meeting that month it was officially stated that the prospects for the continuation of this dividend were bright, but it is impossible for me to predict the action of the stock marketwise. In the year ended September 30, 1938, net profit per share was about 19 1/2 cents, before taxes, and the balance sheet showed an excellent liquid position.

Minewise developments continue favorable with typical high grade ore being developed on the 14th and 15th, two of the four new levels which have been partially opened to date. An operating profit of \$162,224, after

deduction of drilling and developing costs, was reported for the period December 25th to March 18th.

At Cline Lake Gold, in which O'Brien owns over 71 per cent of the issued stock, it is possible the milling rate will be increased. Gold production here is running well above that of the early months of milling. O'Brien is also at the present time drilling to test the old portion of its silver property at Cobalt.

FORD OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Please let me have your advice on Ford of Canada "A" stock at present market levels. What do you think of it? What are the prospects for 1939 and do you think there is any chance of an increase in dividends?

—F. M. C., Toronto, Ont.

Because of Ford of Canada's strong trade and financial position, I would say that the Class "A" stock is an attractive speculation over the long term.

Even though the foreign trade outlook is drab, the addition of the medium-priced "Mercury" to the company's line, plus a moderate gain in domestic demand, should increase the total volume this year. While the new trade agreement with the United States tends to increase competition for Canadian automobile manufacturers, no very serious adverse effects are anticipated. Consequently, 1939 earnings should show a satisfactory increase over the \$1.96 per share realized in 1938. And with improving business, some increase in the \$1-per-share annual dividend is likely.



ARTHUR H. CAMPBELL, who has been elected a Director of The Bank of Toronto. Mr. Campbell is well known in Canadian industrial circles. He is President of the Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co. Limited; Director of the Crown Trust Company; Fraser Companies Limited; the Lake St. John Power & Paper Company; the St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. Limited, as well as of a number of other interests. While Mr. Campbell's business activities have been in a large measure centered in Montreal, he is also well known in the province of his birth, Ontario, where he was educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University.

Pressure on Sterling

(Continued from Page 9)

In addition to the political aspect of the matter, certain economic factors now developing may soon make themselves felt in the exchange markets to the detriment of the value of the pound. At the head of this class we place the effects of the "re-armament boom" in Britain which appears to be about to reach its full stride. It is anticipated that defence measures this year will require a loan expenditure of about \$400 millions.

As Mr. Gilbert C. Layton pointed out in the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT a few weeks ago, the tremendous increase in the employment of men and

resources which will result from this program will almost certainly bring about some measure of inflation. A higher level of prices in Great Britain will of itself assist in causing an increase in imports, a trend which will necessarily be accentuated by the requirements of the arms manufacturers for raw materials from abroad. While those increased purchases may be reflected in higher national incomes in raw material producing countries it is unlikely that their ability to expand their purchases from Great Britain will result in an upward movement in her exports commensurate with the increase in imports.

Moreover, it is possible that it will be necessary for the government to exercise control to some degree over the nation's industry and finance to the end that the re-armament plan shall be furthered at every possible turn, even at the expense of private business. Thus it may so happen that in spite of the recently oft-repeated desire of the authorities to increase exports, a curtailment may actually occur as a result of the re-direction of the productive facilities of the country.

Precarious Europe

Events of the past year must have convinced even the most die-hard isolationists that the fortunes of Great Britain are inextricably bound up with those of Continental Europe. And the economy of a great part of Europe has never been on a more precarious footing in times of peace than at present. Vast expenditures on equipment and supplies for war and the maintenance at the public expense of large bodies of men engaged in unproductive effort are placing a strain upon national exchequers which may well prove unbearable.

The "Hitler Budget" recently handed down in Great Britain providing for an increase in the income tax rate in the higher brackets and the general note that has been sounded to the effect that Britain is now virtually on a "war footing" has undoubtedly had some adverse effect on the continued investment of funds in the domestic market.

On the Continent, the French franc alone of the major currencies has given anything approaching a demonstration of confidence during the past two months. The franc has been relatively strong on the exchanges in spite of the fact that the internal financial outlook remains clouded. Pressure upon the dollar rate of the currencies of Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland was evident for some weeks as a result of a combination of adverse domestic factors and distrust of the general political future.

Recently, however, some improvement has occurred owing to a slight and possibly temporary decrease in the war threat. An outflow of funds from the Continent, if long continued, might have important psychological effects upon the holders of sterling balances.

Possible Steps

In the event that either the steady drain of British gold occasioned by political and economic factors or a sudden sharp movement as a result of a possible serious threat to peace, should endanger the present resources for the defence of the pound, there are two obvious courses which the authorities might adopt. Additional gold might be shifted from the Bank of England to the Exchange Stabilization Account or an embargo might be placed upon exports of capital.

A withdrawal of gold from the Bank would of necessity have to be offset by an increase in the fiduciary note issue, however, as was the case in January, and further action of this kind might conceivably lend impetus to the movement which it was designed to correct. It would indicate to investors that the pound was endangered and fear of ultimate devaluation would tend to increase the pressure on the sterling-dollar rate.

Rumors have recently become current that consideration is being given to placing an embargo on the transfer abroad of funds for investment. Restrictions have already been imposed upon the purchase of foreign securities for resale.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on April 20 as to whether or not impediments might be placed in the way of removal of capital for investment, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, offered the rather non-committal reply that "As the House has been informed on several occasions, the purchase of foreign securities for resale is already regulated by the Foreign Transactions Advisory Committee and I am glad of this opportunity to express my hope that no such purchases will be made for investment either. I am sure that the good sense of investors will indicate to them that the export of

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capital at the present time when the requirements for national defense are so great would be deleterious to national interest."

On May 17 it was reported that the Bank of England had requested houses dealing in dollar bonds to cease sending out price lists for this type of security. In addition these investment dealers are understood to have reserved the right to refuse

orders for the purchase of dollar stocks and bonds.

While an outright embargo on capital exports would relieve the pressure on sterling, it would involve the adoption of control measures which would be as repugnant to the British people. Nevertheless some closer form of control over the transfer of British capital abroad may become necessary.

We Can't Get Along Without Gold

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The United States now has more than 60 per cent. of the world's monetary gold and many nations are trying to get along without the metal. In this article Mr. Layton discusses the apprehension regarding the future of gold that shows itself from time to time.

Gold is not going to be rendered useless by the current directions of economic developments, says Mr. Layton, and he shows us why. To some extent it is possible to do without the metal but in the long run there must be a positive return to it, just as there must at all times be constant reference to it.

IN THE United States there has been developing a powerful body of opinion opposed to the continual large-scale purchase of gold. With more than 60 per cent. of the world's stock of monetary gold, and with economic developments elsewhere tending to throw doubt upon the ultimate usefulness of the metal, it was natural that there should arise serious doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of accumulation.

The categorical and reasoned refusal of Mr. Morgenthau of the U.S. Treasury to effect any change in American gold policy was a perfectly natural, indeed an inevitable, outcome.

If there were substance in the criticism levelled against the existing conception of the value of gold, and therefore against the American policy of acquiring the metal, the logical reaction of the U.S. authorities would be to try to remove the basis of such criticism. And the way to do that would be, firstly, to reaffirm devotion to gold as the ultimate means of exchange and standard of value

and, secondly, to state the United States' determination to continue on her course.

There are two main difficulties in the position, and from them there are others which, though subsidiary, are still of great importance.

Current production greatly exceeds the absorption by the central banks, which represents monetary demand. While the United States has more gold than all the rest of the world put together, and, among the other countries, only France and Great Britain possess large monetary stocks, the difficulties of maldistribution are added to those of over-production. And with refugee money continuing to flow to New York the prospect is for this maldistribution to be intensified.

Largely as a result of the maldistribution, and tending to aggravate the difficulty, is the fact that nations are trying to do without the metal. The most obvious necessity for gold is in the realm of international commerce; Germany, Italy, Japan, certain South-American states and many other

countries are short-circuiting the complicated process of international commercial exchange by barter.

In internal economics gold is useful almost entirely as a standard of confidence and this standard has been deserted in the two totalitarian states while even in such a conservative country as Great Britain inflation is tending to lower it.

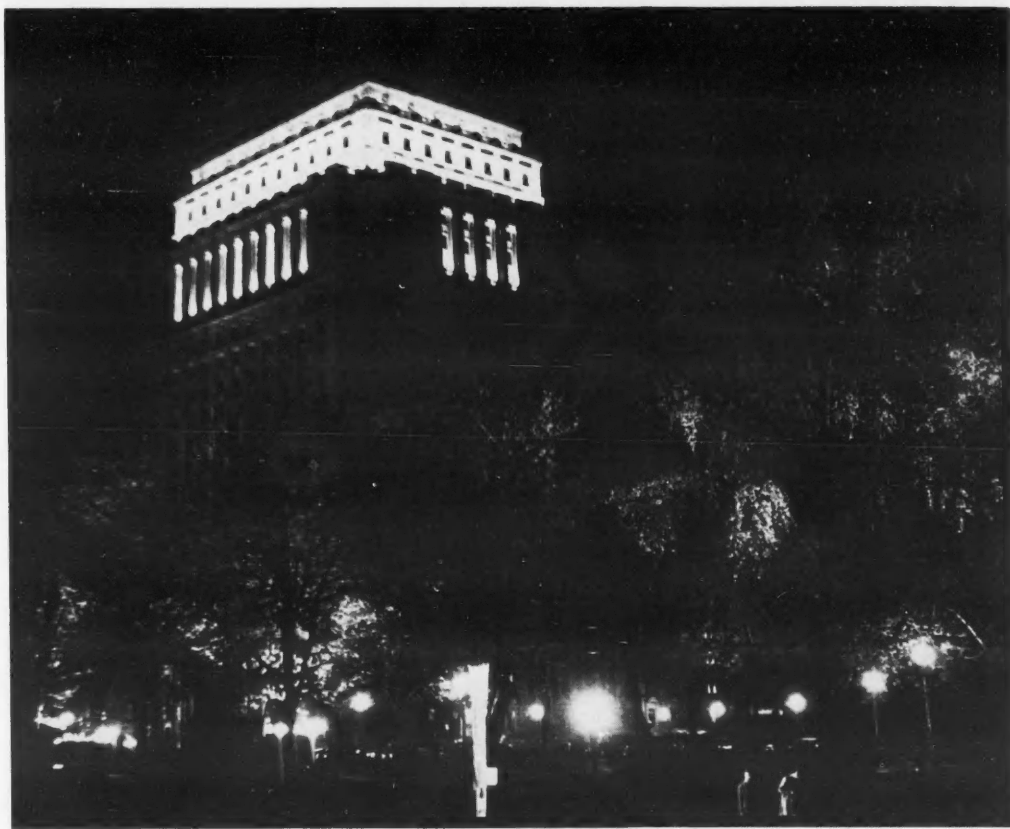
Extension of Barter

The extension of barter and of paper economies would tend ultimately to render gold useless except for its direct and intrinsic value as a metal. The point which has to be faced is whether there is any reasonable prospect of such a development and the need to find an answer is the more necessary in view of the fact that the first effects of inflation are to increase the value of gold in terms of currencies, so that what that process aims to destroy is in the first place exalted by it.

A fundamental has to be considered. All commercial transactions must take place according to a norm of value. In modern barter it is possible for Germany to say to the Argentine government that 60 locomotives and 900 freight cars are worth 100,000 tons of wheat and 8,000 tons of cotton, but no such assessment could be made unless there were a standard already determined by previous negotiations based upon an internationally accepted principle.

That principle has for many centuries been gold and if it is now suggested that gold is likely to lose its place the question immediately arises as to what will usurp it. No other metal can, for no other metal possesses the essential qualifications; silver is a very second-rate substitute. No paper standard can, for that standard must refer to something more tangible. No standard of goods and services as such is possible, for the factor equating values, measuring wealth and storing it must be a commonly recognized and storable and exchangeable commodity.

Gold, therefore, will not be rendered useless by the current direc-



THE ABOVE PHOTO, taken by Mr. J. F. R. Coristine, of Montreal, Que., and entered in the Saturday Night Royal Visit Photograph Competition, shows Montreal's Dominion Square floodlighted for the Royal Visit, and reveals a good understanding of the technique of night photography.

tions of economic developments.

To some extent it is possible to do without the metal but in the long run there must be a positive return

to it just as there must at all times be constant reference to it. If war came the inconvertibility of gold would be manifest, for all the devices to

ignore it would be destroyed at one stroke.

Meanwhile, gold producers, the gold share markets and the Treasuries of the world may consider that the newly-defined attitude of the United States government puts an end once and for all to those gold scares which have in the past year or two so disturbed them.

Rail Equipment

(Continued from Page 9)

get some business, and in the good years they get big business.

Even the mild improvement in earnings in recent years brought a renewal of equipment buying. The 1938 figure is not yet available, but from the orders announced it probably measured well up to 1937. These 1938 announcements included 2,000 cars for the C.N.R. at a cost of \$7,000,000 and 2,900 cars and 45 locomotives for the C.P.R. at a cost of \$17,350,000. That made it a big year for C.P.R. buying, dividends and bonuses from Consolidated Smelters stock helping the railway's finances, while at the same time common and preferred stock dividends were passed. In 1939 to date the only announcement has been 2,025 cars for the C.N.R. at a cost of \$6,500,000.

The report of the C.P.R., for the year ended December 1938, makes the following significant comment: "In the early part of the year, a program of repairs to locomotives and freight cars based on anticipation of a larger crop than actually materialized was carried out and, at the end of 1938, 85.8% of the company's locomotives and 94.9% of its freight cars were in serviceable condition, as compared with 84.1% and 93.2%, respectively, at the end of 1937."

Earnings Downtrend

This situation, along with the drop in railway net earnings in 1938, a the continued decline in earnings in 1939 to date, is not encouraging from the viewpoint of new equipment business. On the other hand there is a lot of wheat from the 1938 crop still in the country, and general business, while reluctant to progress, has at least escaped the decline which developed in early 1938.

Statistics of equipment in use by all railways in Canada show as at the end of 1937 (the latest available figures) 194,370 cars and 4,667 locomotives. These figures show a net decline of roughly 20 per cent from a decade ago.

In spite of increases in average size of cars and in the pulling power of locomotives, the railways today have lowered capacity in rolling stock. Literally thousands of cars and hundreds of engines have been scrapped. That tends to reduce the age of the average unit in use.

On the other hand the output of new equipment during the seven years 1932 to 1938 inclusive was only 15,500 cars and 118 locomotives, or a replacement of eight per cent in cars and three per cent in engines, at which rates the average car would have to last nearly a century, and the average locomotive about two centuries, if the present totals were to be kept in use!

Clearly there has been liquidation of old stock, and inadequate replacements, in railway equipment as in so many other phases of industry. It can go further, if the railways continue to sink further in the economic scale. But it must be checked soon by a higher replacement rate, if the railways are to hold their own.

So that the prospects for equipment business, however gloomy for this year, are by no means bad over the more distant future. If active co-operation could be achieved, so as to reduce duplication, there should be savings which would apply in the first instance to reduce the National's deficits and to improve results for C.P.R. investors, but it should also release some funds for replacing of outworn and outmoded equipment. While the Canadian roads have their examples of modern cars and locomotives, these are very few in proportion to the total in use.

If better equipment is the answer, both to competition and to high labor costs, then it will have to come, either through further subsidizing of the railways, or through economies which will enable the purchases to be financed from earnings.



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DOMINION

RAYON ROYAL MASTER

CENTIPEDE GRIP

Eskimo Madonna for Arctic Cathedral Altar-piece



BY W. WHITFORD HAZEL

IN A log cabin studio in the bush about forty miles from Melbourne, Australia, there has recently been completed an altar-piece which is destined to hang in the chancel of Canada's most remote cathedral, the centre of the famous diocese of the Arctic presided over by the Flying Bishop, the Right Rev. Archibald Fleming, F.R.G.S., D.D. And this altar-piece is unique in another respect beside the fact that it has been painted in the southern hemisphere for a church in the farthest north. It contains, as an altar-piece should, a picture of the Virgin and Child; but in contrast to all traditional representations, the Virgin and Child of this

strength, tempered with humility. A striking, unforgettable figure.

This unique work of religious art was painted by Miss Violet Teague, who is known in Paris, London and Melbourne as a portrait painter, and who two years ago went on an adventurous voyage in the windjammer C. V. Pedersen. In London she heard

a sermon by Bishop Fleming, who was making one of his periodical dashes to England to get help for his work. His magnetic personality and ready wit never fail to create interest, and Miss Teague was deeply impressed as he spoke of his diocese of 1,200,000 square miles, the settlements of which he now visits in a

plane in three months instead of two years, and by sledge, as in former times. She learned of the timber cathedral which had been built by the natives at Aklavik under the sole guidance of a master carpenter from Toronto, and of the generosity of Cambridge University which had pre-

sented the Bishop with stained glass for the windows. Miss Teague then acted quickly—the Bishop of the Arctic is not termed the Flying Bishop because of his silver monoplane alone—and offered to present his cathedral with an altar-piece of her own designing.

Bishop Fleming has planned to fly from Toronto, where he has stayed for a few short weeks, to Aklavik in time to meet the boat bringing the treasured altar-piece, which is scheduled to arrive on June 25. The dedication service will take place shortly after his arrival.

THE PICTURES

The Cathedral of the Arctic, Aklavik, is about to be decorated by a unique altar-piece, painted in Australia and representing the Epiphany in the Snows. The picture at right shows the Cathedral and its decorator, Miss Teague, with insets showing some leaves from her sketch book. At left is the artist's conception of the Epiphany in the Snows, with the Eskimo Madonna as a central figure of the canvas.

Arctic Cathedral are robed in royal ermine furs cut according to the Eskimo pattern.

The painting represents the Epiphany in the Snows. And to look at it is to know the joy and new understanding it will bring to those dwellers in the solitude of the frozen north. To me it is the most beautiful blending of ideas and figures that could have been put on canvas.

The whole motive of the altar-piece is that the Manifestation should be akin to the three races who live there. The Madonna is depicted coming from the East, with a background of magnificent night-blue sky, the star of the East behind her, the Plough (Tris Major)—which is the diocesan coat of arms and points to the North Star showing above. She appears in a tunic of ermine, the royal fur, the infant Christ in her arms.

Eskimo Madonna

The central figure of the canvas, she is seated on a sledge, her feet encased in snow boots, crossed simply in front of her. In her smiling face, in which there is a touch of Eskimo, Indian, and white alike, there is a joy that almost takes the breath of the onlooker. The baby Christ, clad also in royal ermine, stands on her knee, black eyes twinkling in his little face.

From the north, great snow-laden fir trees behind them, come the Eskimo chiefs brought by their reindeer sleds. Dressed in white bearskin trousers with caribou skin tunics, one

NIGHTFALL

GRAY drifts of cloud remotely soar beyond the fading trees; A ghostly flow of moving shore Vales crimson memories.

Above the land, uplifted high, A feathered spear of light, Poesied far across the looming sky Upon the edge of night,

Has dimmed to leave no palest mark Where crested beauty shone. Earth sinks beneath the flood of dark: The coast of day has gone.

ALAN CREIGHTON.

kneels with his offering of ivory walrus tusks. Behind him stands a child in grey mottled sealskins, wonder lighting his face. Peering over the chief's shoulders, mild eyes wide with surprise, are the reindeer which brought them.

At the shoulder of the Madonna, but in the background, stands the white man, the only blue-eyed figure in the grouping. He represents the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. With a smile he is mounting guard, rifle at ease and he is offering her protection. In front of him is the trapper representing the Hudson Bay Co., with his gift of furs.

Then on the extreme right stands, to my mind, the most arresting figure of all. Coming from the snow-laden forests of the south, with a single file of dogs, is an Indian on snowshoes, representing his tribe. He is offering a baby beaver in memory of Grey Owl, whose life work was to save and protect the small creatures of the wild. His magnificent profile, framed with long black hair plaited with leather, holds the eye with its

She shall have beauty wherever she goes



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THE LONDON LETTER

Lilies Remember The Founder of Eton

London, May 22.

BY P.O'D.

YESTERDAY three white lilies were laid on the stone floor of the Tower of London at the exact spot where on May 21, 1471, King Henry VI was murdered—"foully done to death," in the good round phrase of the old chroniclers. The lilies were tied with light blue ribbon, the heraldic color of Eton College, whose founder King Henry was.

They were laid in place by the Keeper of the Jewel House. I mention this, not because it is of any particular importance, but because I like the sound of his title. Rich and mediaeval and slightly menacing!

Later in the year Eton has another and more official lily observance. On the eve of Founder's Day the Vice-Provost and a couple of King's Scholars go to St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle, and lay three lilies on the tomb of Henry VI, "in honor of the King, our Royal Founder of blessed memory."

You might think that both those ceremonies stretch into the remote past. They don't. The one in St. George's Chapel goes back only a little more than thirty years—to 1905, to be exact—and the other only about

fifteen. But they will probably be kept up in perpetuity, for they have been endowed. And when anything gets endowed in this country—well, it just goes on and on forever. It is the nearest thing to immortality that the ingenuity of man can devise.

The interesting and charming thing about these ceremonies is, not their antiquity, but that they should be performed at all. In fact, they would be less remarkable if they were really old. Think of anyone—even the great school he founded—laying lilies in this hurried and troubled age on the tomb of the feeblest and most unlucky of the Kings of England, and on the spot where he was killed! It is the sort of remembrance that his gentle spirit would have loved.

In The Tulip Country

Talking of flowers—so much nicer than talking about war!—there is one part of England that has been well worth a visit during the past fortnight or so, and that is the tulip country in Lincolnshire. Acres and acres, miles and miles, in fact, of tulips of

every imaginable color and combination of colors, all swaying about with the rather prim grace that tulips have! It is one of the lovely sights of the countryside every spring; and thousands of people travel out from London to see it.

Once upon a time the Dutchmen had it all their own way in the growing and marketing of tulips; and the tulip fields of Holland are still probably the largest in the world. But there is good reason to doubt whether they are still the most beautiful. At any rate, the Lincolnshire growers are feeling extremely pleased with themselves just now, for they won the Sherwood Cup at the Chelsea Flower Show for the finest exhibit in the whole display. Champion of champions!

Fortunately for most of us, we did not have to go as far as Lincolnshire to see gorgeous tulips. And we can still see them, for the blooms in the parks are even yet at their very best. In St. James's Park and Hyde Park and at Hampton and Kew there are hundreds of thousands of them of every conceivable color and kind, including many of the new and comparatively rare varieties.

One of the most lovely displays of



RULER OF THE KING'S NAVY
Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, who has become First Sea Lord following the retirement of Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse. Sir Dudley has been Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean since March, 1936.

all is in the flower-beds around the Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace—50,000 of them, and all flaming red in color! The blaze of them makes you blink. That also is something worth going a long way to see. I wonder if the Queen, even in the crowded pleasures and activities of the present royal tour, does not sometimes think of them, and remember a little regretfully that she is missing them.

Last House-Cleaning

Spring is traditionally the time for house-cleaning, as every man-jack of us is made uncomfortably aware. Even the most indulgent and easy-going of wives or mothers suddenly becomes a raging demon of cleanliness and order—or what she calls order. You come home and find all the furniture piled up in the middle of rooms, dust flying about in clouds, and everywhere the sound of the slopping of wet cloths and the smell of soap. You find also that you are about as popular as a dog that has been rolling. If you are wise, you say nothing, but go back to the club or the "pub" or wherever it is you seek refuge in moments of discomfort and distress.

This queer mania for cleaning things is not exclusively a feminine affliction. Even the directors of great art museums are apparently stricken with it at times—especially in the spring—and not always with fortunate results. The authorities of the British Museum, for instance, have recently been cleaning the Elgin Marbles. And the British public, behaving like a justly indignant husband who finds that his favorite pipe has been lost or broken, and that his books are all in the wrong places. Questions have been asked about it in Parliament. And, of course, letters of protest have simply poured into The Times.

The trouble seems to be that the cleaning process has been so effective that it has removed, not only the dirt and stains of the ages—but there can't really have been much dirt—but the lovely mellow surface of the statues as well. The patina, artistic persons are fond of calling it. The statues have been renovated, and like renovated things they look new. This is not the way one wants the Elgin Marbles to look—especially as it makes every crack and scar as conspicuous as a fresh wound.

The Museum authorities—frightened, and with good reason, at the rumour they have started—have issued an explanation. It is an explanation that seems to leave matters darker than ever. They say that certain methods of cleaning were used without the authorization of the officials responsible for the work, and that these methods are to be discontinued. They hasten to add that the effect on the statues is "imperceptible to anyone but an expert."

That last statement may mean a lot—or nothing at all. But what are we to think of the non-authorization of the methods? Do the authorities of the Museum hand over these priceless treasures to be cleaned or renovated without paying any attention to the way the job is done? Are the Elgin Marbles regarded as suitable subjects for experiment? It is a very odd and disquieting, but there is one reassuring feature—no one is ever likely to try it again.

English-Speaking Union

CANADIANS who desire to forward the great work for which The Majesties have come to the American hemisphere, the drawing close together of the English-speaking peoples in and out of the British Empire, can hardly do so more effectively than by participating in such events as the Fourth Canadian-American Regional Conference of the English Speaking Union, which will be held at the Niagara Falls Country Club at Lewiston Heights on Wednesday evening of next week. Previous meetings of the Region have been held on the Ontario side of the Niagara River, and it is particularly fitting that this first joint gathering on the American side should be held immediately after the visit of The Majesties to Niagara and Washington.

The principal speaker on this occasion will be Dr. James Rowland Angell, former President of Yale University and National President of the English Speaking Union of the United States. Dr. Augustus Shearer, Chairman of the Buffalo Chapter, will preside, and Vincent Price, K.C., President of the English-Speaking Union of Canada, will head the Canadian delegation. Greetings from Britain will be extended by Richard St. Barthelemy Baker of London, founder of the Union of the Trees; and other speakers will include Dr. Fisher of Auckland, N.Z., and B. K. Sandwell of Toronto.

It is particularly desirable that there should be a large and representative Canadian attendance on this occasion.



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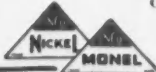
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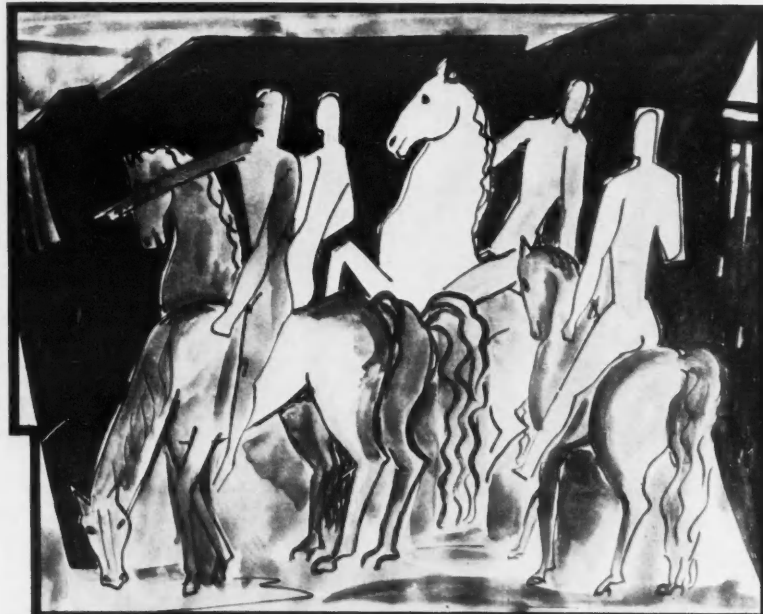
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THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 10, 1939

Canadian Art Show For The New York World's Fair



SPONSORED by the National Gallery and selected through the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color a representative exhibition of Canadian Art will go on view this month at Mr. Whalen's Big Show. Fifty-three artists are represented by 88 works out of 325 considered by the jury. Containing as well some 32 pieces selected by the Sculptors' Society of Canada, the show is located in a specially designed gallery in the Pan-American Building, adjoining the Canadian Pavilion. LEFT PANEL, TOP, the jury at work: Charles Goldhamer, Carl Schaefer, Mrs. Cogill Haworth and Cavin Atkins. CENTRE, "Street, Village of St. Urbain, Quebec" by Charles Goldhamer. BOTTOM, "Approaching Storm" by Peter Haworth. RIGHT PANEL, TOP TO BOTTOM: "Chestnuts and Apple Blossoms" by B. Cogill Haworth; "Egg Plant and Peppers" by Carl Schaefer; "The Riders" by Fritz Brandtner; "Spring, Haliburton" by Cavin Atkins.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

The Screwball and the Ballet

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

DIVERTISSEMENT was the key note of the fourth Promenade Symphony Concert of the present season at Varsity Arena; and though both conductor and orchestra were at their very best, some of it was rather wild. The featured performers were Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons, who represent what might be termed the "Screwball" School of ferpichorean art—"screwball" being a Hollywood term for a person who indulges in spasmodic and meaningless antics. The two performers are energetic eccentric mimes, who might possibly have become dancers, if they had taken the trouble to learn; but like many others who go in for what is sometimes called "modern interpretative dancing" they have found prance, posture, and angular movements an easier way of winning public attention. Miss Winslow is pretty, graceful from the waist up, but finds it rather difficult to get her feet off the ground spontaneously. Mr. Fitz-Simons on the other hand has the agility of a college cheer-leader; a lively lad possibly from one of the academic institutions where students relieve tedium by swallowing goldfish and eating gramophone records. Of their many numbers the two which captured the audience were episodes of an order definitely suited to their talents—"City Faun," a dance by Morton Gould portraying the sensations of a youth with a "hang-over"; and "Chronos; American Dance" by David Guion, which calls for frank and vigorous clowning. In the orchestral setting of the latter piece the composer has provided a skilful suggestion of the mouth-organ.

A little of this sort of thing is all very well but I became rather ruffled when the same spasmodic methods were applied to a Bach Gigue, and to Darius Milhaud's delightful Brazilian dance suite, "Caribbee." The latter work if danced in a dreamy, intoxicating way would have been exquisite, and the orchestral score was beautifully rendered. Miss Winslow's best performance was in a Caucasian "Pastorella" by Ippolitov-Ivanov, in which she was kneeling, and making graceful expressive use of arms and torso. Most of the numbers would have been more enjoyable if presented by orchestra alone, and in all—it was Mr. Stewart and his musicians who provided the saving grace.

The orchestra played nine short numbers, all of a charming order, with sparkle, refined rhythmical abandon and colorful expression. At the end Mr. Stewart produced a surprise which enraptured all listeners, the overture to "The Mikado." It would be impossible to imagine a better interpretation, and it will be recalled that the conductor first won popularity twenty years ago as a conductor of this work. It is to be hoped that before the summer is over he will give us more excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan's masterpieces. Only when one hears a Sullivan overture played by a symphony orchestra does one realize the composer's superb qualities as a score-writer.

Fascists Abolish Encores

No system is bad all the time, and some music-lovers will be inclined to comment on a decree recently promulgated by Mussolini's administration. The Italian Minister of Fine Arts has issued an edict that audiences at operatic performances must not ask for encores. Since Italy has a vast number of municipal opera houses, subventioned by the government, this edict is far-reaching—an attempt to reform the habits of the entire population, for all Italians are opera-lovers. The decision followed on a disorderly scene in a theatre, presumably in Rome, where the audience persisted in yelling for an encore which the conductor refused to grant, and prevented the performance from continuing. There has always been a suspicion that Italian singers liked encores, but apparently this was a mistake, for the Fascist decree has been commended by both conductors and singers. Encores and applause after numbers, which the singers were permitted to acknowledge, to the detriment of artistic illusion, were long the custom in Italy. In fact the scores of Verdi's earlier works provide pauses for such interruptions. But ever since operatic composers of all countries adopted the Wagnerian ideal of music-drama with continuing orchestral commentary, demands for encores have become a nuisance.

As many are aware the birthplace of the composer Delius was Bradford in Yorkshire. Some years ago it was proposed to purchase "Claremont" the home where he was born, as a permanent memorial to him, but this proved impracticable. A better plan has recently been devised whereby a Delius Memorial Hall and museum will be erected as part of Bradford Grammar School, a sixteenth century foundation where he was educated. In connection therewith it is also proposed to establish a Delius Memorial Scholarship, and support of this latter benefaction is being solicited from Delius admirers all over the world. The English conductors, Sir Thomas Beecham and Dr. Malcolm Sargent are on the scholarship committee and the Chairman, who will welcome subscriptions, is Mr. Bertram Shackleton, "Greystones," Heaton, Bradford.

Winnipeg Has Proms

The musician who will conduct the series of summer orchestral concerts to be heard from the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, on the same co-operative basis as the Proms at Toronto, will be Geoffrey Waddington. His services have been loaned by CBC for whom he has been serving as chief orchestral director at Winnipeg during the past year. He became a widely known figure on the air as conductor at Toronto for the Canadian Broad-

casting Commission when the national network was organized in 1933. He was born in Leicester, England but when he was a child his father, Frank Waddington settled in Lethbridge, Alberta. As a boy of twelve young Waddington conducted an orchestra there, and was known as a boy violinist of great promise. In his early teens he won a violin scholarship at the Toronto Conservatory of Music and on graduation became widely known on the concert platform. His first symphonic experience was gained under the late Luigi Von Kunitz, as one of the first violins of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The Symphony Orchestra he will conduct at Winnipeg has been organized by the Winnipeg Musical Protective Association and will have a total personnel of 50. Numbers chosen for the initial program on June 7 included Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," Holst's "St. Paul's Suite," and such popular works as the Overture to Smetana's "Bartered Bride," "Blue Danube" and "Pomp and Circumstance." The enterprise has the financial support of a number of public-spirited citizens.

An unfamiliar musical work was broadcast from Montreal recently when Alice Sainte-Marie, a French Canadian pianist, played a Valse Caprice by Saint Saens known as "The Wedding Cake." It was an incident in a distinguished orchestral program conducted by Eugene Chertier which included a brilliant novelty "Fete (Scenes Gitanes)" by Manuel Infante, one of the most gifted of younger Spanish composers.

The Canadian soprano, Germaine Bruyere, Montreal, recently sang a program of modern French song on the national network, which included a singularly beautiful group, "Les Proses Lyriques," composed by Claude Debussy in 1894-5. Jean Leduc was at the piano. Another gifted French-Canadian, the pianist Gilberte Martin, was also heard the other night in a recital of fine quality.

Arthur Benjamin, the noted London pianist, who has won a widespread acquaintance in this country as an adjudicator of Western Canada Competition Festivals in 1935, 1937 and 1939, is returning to Canada for the months of July and August and will during his stay conduct a series of classes in Vancouver. Mr. Benjamin is an Australian by birth, and his travels have extended over many parts of the Empire. One of the fruits of a visit to the West Indies last year was his "Jamaican Rumba" for two pianos, based on a folk song he heard a young negro sing.

Funeral of a Hotel

Authorities of the C.P.R. decided to commemorate the closing of the old Vancouver Hotel on May 31 by a farewell concert. In the past its concert-hall has been the scene of many important musical events. The hall contains a fine organ which was played by B. G. Meyrick, and the orchestra of S. S. Empress of Russia also participated. For the ceremonies in connection with the arrival of Their Majesties on May 29 a massed choir under Evan Williams had been organized consisting of the Canadian Pacific Choir, the Burrard Male Choir, the Hudson's Bay Chor-

al Society and the Grosvenor Singers.

Pity the poor band conductor in connection with ceremonies of the Royal visit. His musicians can see Their Majesties but his back is always turned to them, and it would be *infra dig* for him to twist his neck around and take a peek. Such was the experience of Captain J. J. Gagnier of the Grandiers Guards Band, Montreal. Three months ago he was appointed by the Department of National Defence as Senior Band Master in charge of all military music in connection with the Royal visit to Ottawa. His most important functions were in connection with the trooping of the colors and the unveiling of the War Memorial. Not once was he privileged to see the King and Queen, during the official proceedings, but a war veteran who knew Their Majesties apprised them of the situation and when they mingled with the veterans after the unveiling, Capt. Gagnier was informally presented and congratulated.

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THE FILM PARADE

"It Gives You Something to Take Home"

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S everybody's privilege to berate the screen, but what we tend to overlook is that the movies reflect pretty accurately the mental age of the people who go to them. When they are childish and inept it is because we aren't so very bright ourselves. And when they begin to concern themselves with political ideas and theories of government it is a sign that the motion picture public has at last attained voting age.

We have therefore quite as much right to congratulate ourselves as Warner Brothers over the production of such a picture as "Juarez." Warner Brothers made it, to be sure, at a cost of two million dollars, which is probably more than it cost Juarez in pesos to throw Imperial France out of Mexico. But the movie public made it possible. Or perhaps Ethiopia and Munich and Czechoslovakia and Albania made it possible. At any rate political thinking in the American way has become both necessary and stimulating to the people who go to the movies.

Whether or not the producers of "Juarez" intended it as a political allegory, it is singularly apt to our times, with its tragic story of Europe's imperialistic infringements on a small and helpless state. "By what right Senores," Juarez asks the delegation of European diplomats who come to plead for Maximilian's life, "do the great powers of Europe invade the lands of simple people, kill all who do not make them welcome, destroy their fields and take the fruit of their toil from those who survive? Is it a crime against God then that the skin of some men is a different color from others, that they do not wear shoes upon their feet, that they know nothing of factories and commerce, that there are neither bankers nor speculators in their land? By what right then do the great powers of Europe destroy them?"

Friends Are Found

A year ago such a speech from the screen would have been an unthinkable violation of the code of diplomatic silence observed by Hollywood. With European markets to be considered, it wasn't polite to point, however indirectly, Hollywood, and the public that regulates the output of Hollywood, refused to recognize the acceleration of events in Europe. And when the box office slump arrived the industry was in much the position of the ostrich who walked into a gathering of his fellow-ostriches with their heads in the sand and cried helplessly, "Where are all my friends?"

Most of Hollywood's friends now have their heads out of the sand and are ready to applaud the industry's courageous and dramatic facing of the facts. They are even ready to place political eloquence and a



IMPRESSIVE STUDY of the Ontario Parliament Buildings by night, entered in Saturday Night's Royal Visit Photograph Competition by Thomas Howson of Toronto.

powerful if indirect statement of America's position above screen excitement and pace.

"Juarez" then adds up to something like this: Two million dollars worth of production; some of the most dramatically effective photography the screen has ever given us; one brilliant acting sequence by Bette Davis in the council chamber of Napoleon III; some swift scenes of violence and revolution; a great deal of impressive and weighted eloquence from Paul Muni; and the impressive drama of contrast supplied by the two protagonists, Maximilian and Juarez—on the one hand graceful, ineffective liberalism and the aristocratic tradition, on the other stubborn immobile power rooted in the earth.

Warner Brothers have spared nothing in the production of "Juarez," and it is perhaps a little ungrateful to complain that they have given us too much. Still one feels that nothing would have been lost and a great deal might have been gained if they had tightened the drama and economized a little on the discussion of familiar democratic ideals. Impressive as it is, "Juarez" suffers to a certain extent from the didacticism that marks all Paul Muni's films. No one on the screen, it is true, presents such thorough and admirable portrayals as Mr. Muni; but he does occasionally give you the feeling that you are being firmly set right for your own good on matters of abstract principle.

However when you are spending \$2,000,000, hiring Paul Muni and discussing the theory of democracy with 150 speaking parts, all in one film, you are doing something pretty important and are entitled to take your time about it. "Juarez" is important without a doubt, both as a film and as the indication of a trend. It is a handsome, vivid pageant, superbly acted in every part. And if it is also something of a sermon it is a remarkably good sermon. As old-fashioned church-goers used to say after an impressive delivery, "It gives you something to take home."

Royal Visit Photo Contest Rules

(See Coupon on Page 12)

A NATIONAL prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and three regional prizes of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given by SATURDAY NIGHT for the best photographs submitted by amateur photographers in Canada, in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) This Competition is known as the Royal Visit Photograph Competition, and all photographs accepted for entry must have for subject something definitely related to the visit to Canada of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

(2) The winners of these prizes, and of any additional prizes that may be offered, and all recipients of Honorable Mention, will deliver to SATURDAY NIGHT the negatives of the prize-winning and mention-winning pictures, and these negatives and the copyright thereof shall become the property of SATURDAY NIGHT, on the condition that SATURDAY NIGHT shall make one *de luxe* print of each such negative to be included in an Album to be presented to Their Majesties (subject to their gracious consent) as a tribute and memorial of their visit from the amateur photographers of the Dominion.

(3) Negatives are not to be sent in until notification is received from SATURDAY NIGHT that they are desired. The Competition will be judged in the first instance from prints, which may be contact or enlargement, but must be made from unretouched negatives and must be without any art work, coloring or other manipulation. The exposure, but not necessarily the development or printing, must be the work of the competitor.

(4) Each print submitted for entry must be accompanied by a coupon clipped from SATURDAY NIGHT and filled in with all the requisite details.

(5) Prints may be of any size and on any paper, and mounted or unmounted. Nothing should be written upon them, except that when several prints and their accompanying coupons are sent together, an identifying number may be placed on each.

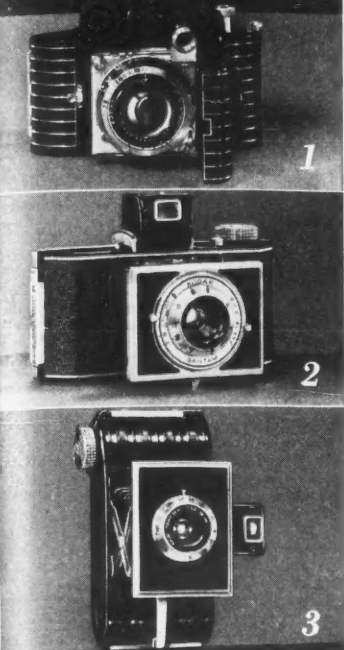
"Only Angels Have Wings" offers nothing particularly new and there isn't a single thing in it for you to take home. In fact the only thing that can be said for it is that it is a lot of fun to watch. It's another of those films about a reckless flyer, his adoring ground mechanic and his faithful stiff-lipped sweetheart. There are plenty of casualties in "Only Angels Have Wings." Two pilots are killed, one breaks an arm, another is shot in the shoulder, and Richard Barthelmess gets off with an ignited plane and second degree burns. All these mishaps, however, are treated briskly and casually and the heroics are resolutely underplayed. (Jean Arthur doesn't faint, for instance, when she sees Cary Grant's plane tumbling out of the skies; she just goes off and loses her breakfast.)

I don't know why they should locate an airport and landing field behind a corkscrew mountain pass, or why it is necessary to send pilots up in the air in planes that are apparently held together with library paste; or how anyone could think it a practical idea to transport large quantities of nitroglycerin by air. However, this is the way things happen in "Only Angels Have Wings," and they happen so fast that they become fantastically credible.

COMING EVENTS

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1939

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MAY 14-21



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REICH FESTIVAL
JULY 12-AUG 20



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REICH THEATRE WEEK
JUNE 4-11



BAYREUTH
WAGNER FESTIVAL
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THE BOOKSHELF

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The Last Jeffersonian Democrat

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"Carter Glass: A Biography" by Rikky Smith and Norman Beasley. Longmans, Green. \$3.50.

IN THE pre-Lincoln era, of United States politics, Washington was largely dominated by Southern leaders, partly because they were better educated in a classical sense, partly because by Southern tradition politics was the natural avocation of a gentleman. They were strong-willed and fierce in support of their contentions; but men who held their honor high, and did not hesitate to resort to the duello when they felt it had been impeached. After the Civil War, which resulted in their complete eclipse, the South remained almost voiceless in American politics for nearly forty years, but since the turn of the century, its leaders, some desirable and some undesirable, have been exerting an ever-increasing influence in national politics.

Ablest of them all, and most representative of the best traditions of the South, is the senior Senator for Virginia, Hon. Carter Glass, whose life story is told in a volume before me. Mr. Smith has been his private secretary since 1922, and another old friend, Hon. Henry Flood Byrd, junior Senator for Virginia, supplies an in-

roduction. The latter is a brother of the great explorer, Admiral Richard Byrd.

Carter Glass is a son of the "Old Dominion," bred in the bone, for his ancestors migrated to Virginia from England in 1648 and though not wealthy played an important part in local affairs for two centuries.

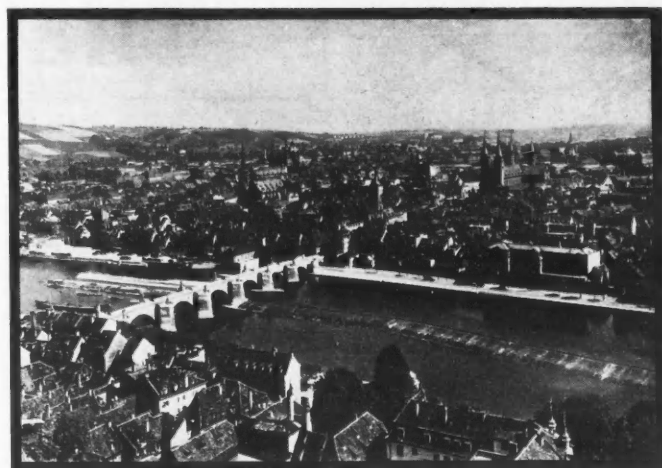
Bitter Childhood

No European today has had a more searing initiation to the problems of life than Carter Glass as a child in a section of Virginia which was a battle ground for four years. When the Civil War broke out, Lynchburg, Va. where he was born in 1858 and where he still lives, had a white population of 7,000. When it was over every adult male had been either slain or was a war casualty. At the age of five he saw the funeral of the great cavalry leader, Stonewall Jackson. His boyhood and youth were spent in the tragic Reconstruction period, when for a time in Virginia, every white man was disfranchised and every negro a voter. His adolescence was spent as a printer and reporter in his father's newspaper office, and in his mid-twenties he was a newspaper proprietor on his own account, famous

for his caustic pen and mastery of public issues, especially financial issues.

Probably it was the poverty of Virginia that first directed Carter Glass to those studies which in the end made him the greatest economic statesman that the United States has known in our time, and the most independent in the pursuit of his own ideas. Outside his own state Carter Glass was until early middle age an unknown figure, but in Virginia famous as a staunch upholder of Jeffersonian ideas of democracy; and a bitter enemy of the corrupt Democratic machine which controlled the State. His entry to a larger field came when at the age of forty he was elected to the House of Representatives despite the machine. There his natural taste for economic studies revealed itself and by 1911 he was Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

The historical fame of Carter Glass is secure as the man who conceived and brought into being the Federal Reserve System of the United States, to end the evil of congestion of idle bank funds in certain centres for speculative purposes, to get rid of what he termed "The Siamese twins of disorder: an inelastic currency, and a fictitious reserve system." It was



COMPACT ARCHITECTURE and sturdy bridges are characteristic of German cities. Here is a view of Würzburg.

—Photo courtesy German State Railways.

an historic occasion when on December 26th, 1912 he visited the President-elect, Woodrow Wilson at Princeton, N.J., and converted him to his views. In the following April, one month after the new regime was inaugurated, he was asked to draft his bill, and by September, 1913, despite opposition from the Secretary of State, W. J. Bryan, he had carried his measure in the Democratic caucus of the House by 168 to 9. Within five years after the Federal Reserve Act was adopted, he was proud to hear it said that his bill had been of more assistance in

enabling the United States to finance the great war than three Panama Canals.

Wise Counsellor

Throughout the Wilson regime Carter Glass was the real financial authority of the administration and immediately after the armistice Wilson appointed him Secretary of the Treasury to deal with post-war financial problems. The Republican landslide of 1920 did not eclipse him, for he was elected a Senator for Virginia, and has ever since been a wise counsellor for those who would listen. Even Mr. Hoover when President used to send for him. In 1932 Franklin Roosevelt wished him to resume the office of Secretary of the Treasury, but he would not accept because he feared the prospect of financial heresies like inflation. The subsequent policy of crop restriction (which this book reveals originated with Huey Long) met with his utter condemnation. Today he is a Jeffersonian Democrat but not a Roosevelt Democrat.

Those interested in financial problems as they impinge on politics will find interest in these pages. They present an effective picture of how an uncompromising lone wolf with a great idea can get things done. The hearts of Canadians will be warmed by the strength of Senator Glass's scorn of those who took an anti-British attitude on the war debts question. No Englishman could have gone so far without incurring a charge of jingoism, for he did not hesitate to describe Britain as the savior of America's youth.

Wine Wanderlust

"Wine of Good Hope" by David Rame Macmillan, \$2.75.

BY W. S. MILNE

THIS is a book well enough written to keep you reading, but not well enough to keep you from feeling that you might have been with equal profit playing Chinese checkers. I should have grumbled the time less if the book had been half as long again. The last three hundred pages are like a photo-montage in a modern movie; a series of quick action shots superimposed one on the other, giving a total effect of crowded incident and elapsed time, but also, from the ingenuity with which one scene dissolves into another, or even combines with it, giving a curious dream-like quality, verging on nightmare, that sort of nightmare in which one is compelled to stand still in the midst of violent excitement. One feels that the hero is passive in the centre of a swirl of action; he does not do things as much as he has things done to him. Had the incidents been fewer, or had they been expanded in the telling, so that the hero took on spiritual solidity in his encounters with adventure, then the book might have been another "Anthony Adverse." As it is, the first two hundred pages give us an interesting and believable group of characters, and a carefully wrought background. The hero has a problem to solve, a ghost to lay within himself. He goes away; many things happen to him; at the end we are told he has found himself, laid his ghost, broken the fetters of family tradition, and proved worthy of the girl. But in the meantime he has become unreal, so we cannot believe in his spiritual rebirth.

"Fetters" is the wrong word, because the family tradition was one of footlooseness. The Lemaïres owned the large estate of Languedoc, in the Cape Colony of South Africa, where they grew grapes. They were a feudal French family transplanted, and after several generations still unassimilated. Languedoc was not unlike Jaina, in fact, and there was a matriarch in both. The men of the family for three generations had been wanderers, leaving their women to carry on the vineyards. The hero is torn between love for Languedoc and the dread that wanderlust will break out in him too, as in his father and grandfather's father. His sister, desirous of getting complete control of Languedoc, subtly encourages all the centrifugal influences. The girl he loves is afraid to marry him in case he should become affected by the wanderlust of the Lemaïres and leave her. The mother is a weakling, but the grandmother and the sister fight it out, the old woman wanting the boy to succeed her. The boy goes on a trek, gets involved in an I.D.B. affair, is shipwrecked, rescued and taken to Brazil, gets into a revolution, moves from Argentine to Chile to Penang to Malaysia to London to Montreal to New York to Maine. The crucial episode occurs in a monastery among the mountains near where Roland held back the Moors, but even this evocation of a giant of romance fails to make the scene in the monastery convincing. If the novel had been as good as the first third of it, it would have been an unusually fine romance. As it is, there are good characters, strong episodes, exciting sequences, tenderness, humor, drama and tragedy, but the ending leaves one unconvinced.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Great Wife to a Great Man

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

"Jane Welsh Carlyle" by Townsend Scudder. Macmillan, \$4.

IN THE year 1833 John Henry Newman coming back to England from the Mediterranean wrote "Lead Kindly Light" and Thomas Carlyle after taking his manuscript from publisher to publisher found a magazine which undertook to print "Sartor Resartus" in serial form while young Mr. Disraeli back from the near East was deciding to go into politics. All three of them were concerned about the troubles that would inevitably come to the countries which absorbed everybody into the electorate without preliminary schooling. All three, as Disraeli's biographers, Money and Buckle claim, were spiritual brothers, though they themselves, a Catholic Priest, the dour Calvinistic Scot and the volatile and dramatic Jew would never have been able to see that. But each in his way warned the people about giving to the crowd power over the destiny of history without being sure first that the crowd was worthy of the magnificent machinery of government put into its untutored hands. All three believed firmly that destiny should be touched only by those who were capable of self discipline.

Exotic Charm

Jeannie Welsh, when she married Thomas Carlyle, knew he was of propitious proportions and that the life she had chosen would be laid out upon heroic lines. Back in her family history was a gypsy strain, giving her exotic charm of personality and a taste for adventurous living, as well as an amazing insight. This insight, as well as her love, was an absolute necessity for Carlyle. Because before he came into his own there were years of poverty when editors gasped at the temerity of his thoughts and sent his manuscripts back. Jeannie said to him to go on. The timid would eventually be brave.

She learned to sit in complete silence in a corner of the room where he wrote. He needed her presence but could not bear her to make a sound. And equally well she learned to shine when they came to London and it was people he needed around him. All through her life she believed that she tended a god and perhaps that was what made her one of the most fascinat-

ating women of her time. To her house came the great and the future great — Emerson, Tennyson, Mazzini during his exile, Dickens, Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, John Stuart Mill and a long list of folk who were called by a title.

All of them loved her. She was the shining light behind the magnificent dourness of Carlyle. Dickens said that in his estimation she herself topped all the women of her time—even those famous women who wrote novels—the Brontës and George Eliot. And even the great ladies who came to make a lion out of Thomas Carlyle admitted that Mrs. Carlyle was a social genius. Witty and compassionate at the same time—a woman who sparkled with fun and a tendency to wisecrack, she was never so much enamoured with her own finesse as to allow it to become a passion with her. She was pleased that she was sought out for herself but always she knew she was sponsor to a thinker and a soul that raged against stupidity. It took all her art and all her understanding and all her strength to be his wife.

Greatness Found

This biography reads like fiction but it is built carefully upon historic data and taken mostly from a study of the letters she wrote to Carlyle when at odd times they were parted and from letters to her friends. So the book lives with fidelity to the lines of the Carlyle experience. With Jeannie the reader goes through the long months of Carlyle's composition—with "Sartor Resartus," "The French Revolution," "Past and Present," "Cromwell"—and helps Jeannie to get him ready for the ordeal of lecturing. We get excited when one day in the early days of lonely life on a farmhouse in Scotland a horse and carriage drive up and a man with gentle manners and a serene face gets out—it is Emerson. So the story goes from day to day and from year to year until the day she died suddenly after rushing to the street to save her little dog from traffic wheels.

There have been those—since Dickens—who have implied that it was a pity a wise and tender and richly endowed contemporary commentator was lost in the infatuation of Jeannie Carlyle for wifehood. History can do with its commentators. But Jeannie Carlyle, as she appears in this story, would not thank us for thinking like this. Whatever history may need, life needs women to love the great in order that the great may live. And it is hardly to be doubted that she, if she could talk back now would say to those who call her story a tragedy that the only tragedy to a woman is not being able to find greatness in a man.

How America Fares

"New York World's Fair Cook Book", by Crosby Gaige. Doubleday Doran, \$2.25.

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

IMAGINATION has been hard at work to describe the World of Tomorrow, with some pretty terrible results. About the only thing no one threatens to change completely by 1960 is food. There have been no enthusiasts getting very far with substituting a convenient tablet for a savory roast turkey, or a capsule for a wild plum tart. Food is food, and good food may get better, but it will still be food.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

A Story Teller With a Style

BY G. W. HICKS

"Harvest" by Jean Giono. Macmillan, \$2.75.

UP FROM the modest public square of the town of Manosque in the French département of the Basses-Alpes leads a narrow grumbling road which turns off into a walled alley. On the knob of the door of one of the houses in the alley hangs a sign: "J. Giono works in the morning." Jean Giono is the author of "Harvest." Born in Manosque of Italian parents in 1895, he attended school there until he was 14, then quit to work in a bank. Shortly after his service in the French army in the Great War he published his first novel and turned his back forever on clerking. It was a good turn for French literature.

In 1937 Giono's "Chant du Monde"—"Song of the World"—was translated into English. Now "Harvest," which was written before "Song of the World," and which has been known and loved in France for almost ten years, has been made available in the same medium. In "Song of the World" the English-speaking world recognized Giono as a strongly original genius. His "Harvest" will bolster that opinion.

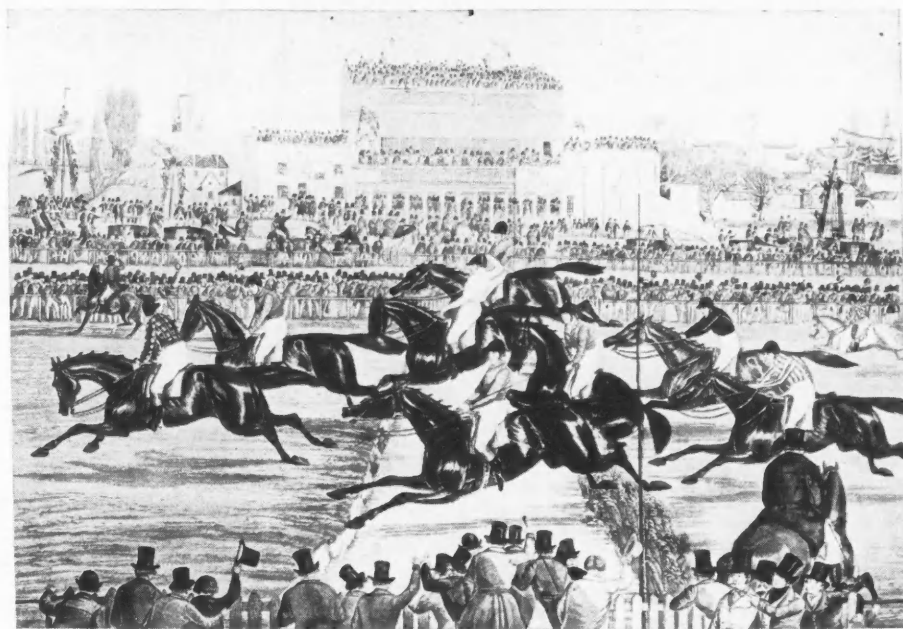
Figuratively, the French title "Regain" means "renewal"; literally translated, it means "harvest," or, more significantly, "second crop." That is the theme of the book: rebirth. High up in the French Basses-Alpes, the hamlet of Aubignane lay listlessly. Only three of the formerly virile little settlement were left: Gaubert, the cartwright; Mamèche, the half-mad Italian woman; and Panturle the hunter. Gaubert leaves with his son. Mamèche wanders away. Only Panturle remains, growing as wild as the country in which he lives. Into his life is shunted

Arsole, drudge of an itinerant pedlar, and the lives of Panturle and Arsole, grow together, blossom together, and with them begins the regeneration of Aubignane.

As simple as a grass skirt and as primitive as a punch in the nose is "Harvest." In Giono's style is all the starkness of a Steinbeck, but the Frenchman's prose has a lyric quality that, in comparison, makes the American's blunt and rough-house. Not that Giono is a panty waist. He calls a spade a spade, but he doesn't elaborate on it. Where Steinbeck batters, Giono flows; where Steinbeck goes into the gory details, Giono gives the stark outline, builds his structure with an economy of words and leaves it so. But for all their differences, the Frenchman and the American have a great many similarities. To read the one is to be reminded of the other.

Jean Giono is stingy with words. He seems loath to expend more than an absolute minimum to express himself. He gives the effect of searching for the precise word, choosing it carefully, and parting with it about as willingly as a fifty-year-old parts with a molar. The result is a purity of style which we haven't encountered since we first read de Maupassant's "Piece of String."

Giono still lives in Manosque. With his mother, wife, and two children, the man called "one of the giants of modern French literature" lives on the narrow side street of the town in which he was born, and rarely leaves it. He is the successful author who refuses to move to Paris, a wizard who will not stoop to slight-of-hand. The result is that the world is beating a path to his door. And Giono doesn't mind the path. What alarms him is the fact that it's growing into a two-lane highway.



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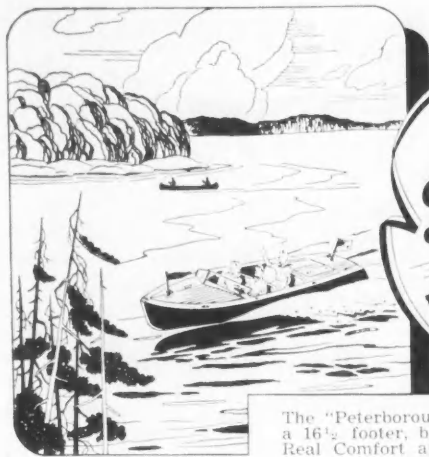
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Saving Lives in Hungary

BY NORAH DE KRESZ

THERE are many moments in my life when I am proud to be of English birth, and here, in far-off Hungary, where there is generally such deep regard and understanding for our country, I am encouraged in this. Recently however, this feeling has been intensified by some very actual facts. Miss Vajkai, the inspiring leader of the Hungarian branch of the "Save the Children Fund," invited me to witness the work she and her sister are doing in the slums, and which is really saving, in the best sense of the word, hundreds of children yearly. Shacks, built as temporary war hospitals twenty-five years ago, were transformed a few years later into work-rooms, dormitories, bath and shower accommodation, kitchen and gymnasium. A day nursery too was added for the tots of working women, and thus help is extended in many directions, the money for the upkeep coming mostly from England. Most of the girls are trained in sewing and embroidery. Miss Vajkai, herself most aesthetic in her tastes, in spite of the intensely practical and economical way she runs the institution, realises that beauty has educative value. These children, coming as they do from either tragic or sordid surroundings, find happiness in making pretty things, and in many cases latent talents are discovered. At Christmas time, a sale is arranged in the big hall of the Scotch Mission (another British welfare institution in Budapest, founded in 1841 and doing invaluable work among the Jewish population), at which the handicrafts are sold for the benefit of the fund. It is a pride of the girls that they themselves are able to contribute to their home.

RECENTLY I heard of another remarkable charity, more touching even, since one woman (an Englishwoman) has thought of it and carries it out alone. And to Canadians there is a special interest, for Miss Alice Heins, the leader of the Day-nursery in the obscure village of Zakany in the county of Somogy, near the Yugoslavian border, is a sister of Donald Heins, the musician who contributes so much to the excellence of music in Canada. Miss Heins, who was teaching languages in Hungary when the world war broke out, came, through special circumstances, to this village, realised the necessity of helping the poor working mothers, gave all her savings towards the building, and now, at an age when others would be content to retire into comparative comfort, is working for the sake of poor little children in a foreign country. Giving that knowledge which only an English trained nurse (for such she is also) can give; giving all she has, and living, like St. Francis, in the simplest manner on what others give her. She is now in a small difficulty—small to us who hear of it, but enormous to her. The floor of her little cottage has broken through, "the only floor which is warm to little feet and soft (through saw-dust) to little noses," as she expresses it in a letter she wrote to a friend of mine. And the veranda is "in danger of toppling on our heads due to fungus." For repairs she needs still 435 pengoes, a very small sum if these pengoes were now bought with dollars! Miss Heins has some wonderful friends in England and Holland who have sent her 1,500 pengoes, but food has to be bought daily, not to speak of all the running expenses. It occurred to me that there might be some Canadians who would like to help. Little children of all creeds are admitted and cared for, although a truly Christian atmosphere prevails.

IN THE village near our country house, both the poor-house for the aged and the village school have been built this year with funds given by an Englishwoman married to one of our neighbors, an old Hungarian aristocrat bearing an historic name. She would not like publicity, for her life consists of helping unobtrusively, but we all know over here what her sense of charity is. For instance, she insisted that the mattresses for the poor old people must be of good quality and not mere straw sacks as is usual in these very poor villages.



PRESENTATION PORTRAIT of W. J. Dobbie, M.A., M.D., C.M., by Sir Wyly Grier, P.R.C.A., given by the staff and patients of the Toronto Hospital for Consumptives, Weston, Ont., on the occasion of his retirement from the position of physician-in-chief, on Thursday, June the first.

These are only some of the cases I know of, but there are many more. When foreigners come to gay Budapest they fortunately do not realize what poverty lies behind the surface. It is best so, and it is fortunate too

that the people themselves are able, with their vitality, their love for song and dance, nature and children, to overcome many hardships which would be almost unsurmountable to other races.

The Contents of a Cedar Box

BY MARGARET E. BARNARD

WHEN Prince Albert Edward of Wales came to Canada in 1860 on the first state visit of royalty to the provinces, the author of "Sam Slick" was an elderly gentleman of sixty-four years. Susanna Moodie, her days of roughing it in the bush well over, was a mature woman in her fifties, and Goldwin Smith was in his prime. Charles Mair, Theodore Harding Rand and Agnes Maule Machar were young people in their twenties, while Alexander Muir was just entering his thirties. In Peterborough the ten-year-old Isabella Valancy Crawford may very well have seen the young Prince, for he paid a visit to a tribe of Ojibways on the reservation near by. In Montreal, William Henry Drummond was a mere child of six. Charles G. D. Roberts was a very new baby waiting in a New Brunswick rectory.

With Canada in a fervor of excitement over the visit of Prince Albert Edward's grandson to the confederation of provinces, we find the tradition of Canadian letters, as of Canadian loyalty, not one whit diminished. The spiritual grandchild of those earlier writers, the Canadian Author's Association, this year marks its legal coming of age. It will hold official celebration in the ancient and royal city of Halifax early in July, on the occasion of its annual meeting.

Such reflections send me to my cedar box. Once upon a time it held writing paper and was tied about with red ribbon and tinsel. The paper it holds now is treasured, not for its virgin whiteness, but for the words written there and for the hands that wrote them. Other things, too, lie under its fragrant lid, and in certain moods I give myself a happy hour of re-discovery.

HERE, in a wavering but still indomitable hand, I find a few lines from one who will continue to be no

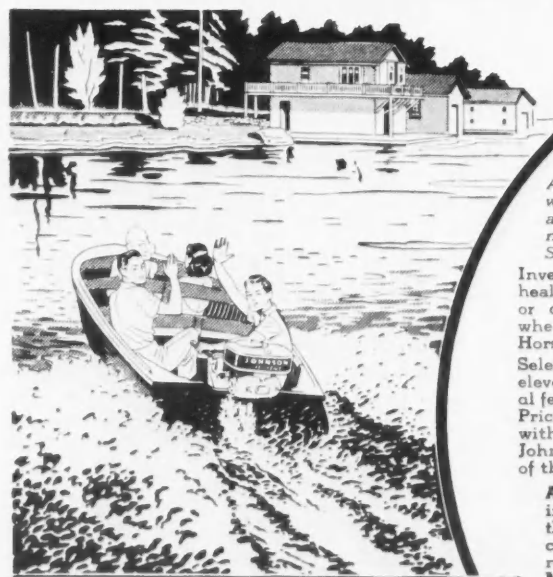
less legendary in death than he was in life, Sir Andrew Macphail, of "The Island" and Montreal. Beside it, fittingly enough is a note from that other legendary figure, Stephen Leacock, whose recent appreciation of Sir Andrew in *The Queen's Quarterly* is as fine a revelation of the writer as of his subject. And here is a snapshot of the god-like Rupert Brooke, seated with lazy grace against a background of hollyhocks—Canadian hollyhocks, these, for beside him is his host, Duncan Campbell Scott. In the same envelope is another "snap," of a group around a lily pool. Seated on the curb that borders it, or reclining with slightly more dignity in garden chairs and chatting with one another, are Florence Randal Livesay, Leo Cox, Duncan Campbell Scott and Mrs. Scott, Justice Fabre Surveur and others, and our host, the late Horatio Walker. The lily pool with its guardian Venus was his, on the Island of Orleans. Those carefully artless attitudes were assumed at the dictate of M. O. Hammond, of affectionate memory, who took the picture from an upstairs window of the studio. It is always fascinating, at this point, to pick up and scan Mr. Hammond's list of portraits of Canadian writers and photographs of Canadian literary landmarks, which he took over a period of years. The simple act of reading the names and places printed on two small pages conjures up a fairly complete survey of Canadian letters, from Judge Halliburton, Susanna Moodie, Gilbert Parker and Marshall Saunders, to Mazo de la Roche and Audrey Alexandra Brown.

THAT reminds me of a card that was also entrusted to the box for safe-keeping, a card that sends one's mind zig-zagging from Toronto to New York, across to London, and back again. One wonders if even Mazo de la Roche, when she penned those brief lines of thanks for congratulations on winning the Atlantic Monthly prize, could have foreseen what the White-oaks would do for Canada. The date is April, nineteen twenty-seven, the year of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. As if to supplement it, here is a note from one who is included in the group known as the "Confederation poets," Dr. W. D. Lighthall. With his anthology, "Songs of the Great Dominion," he was the first to draw attention to the fact that in the young country creative work was being produced that would bear comparison with any.

A dinner menu turns up next. The Canadian Authors' Association did itself well on the occasion of its organization. They ate oysters, turtle soup, sole, chicken, filet of beef, and so on. It is not surprising, then, to find that parenthetical remark at the end of the toast list: "Speeches limited to ten minutes each." One hopes, though, on reading the next line, that this did not apply to the chairman. The minutes of Stephen Leacock would be all too short.

THAT was eighteen years ago—and my hour is more than up. Reluctantly these treasures are put back to join others there is no time to pore over today. Things new and old, that hold all of Canada in their tenuous grasp. On top goes the newest of all, a "cover" of the first air mail flight across Canada, that brought fragrant violets from Victoria to haunt us with a foretaste of spring. The trail blazed by the writers of Canada, and traveled so often, swift as thought, is followed now by science, and that long-sought vision of unity from sea to sea is within our reach.

Down goes the lid with a final whiff of good cedar. Some day I shall come back for another glimpse of my heritage.



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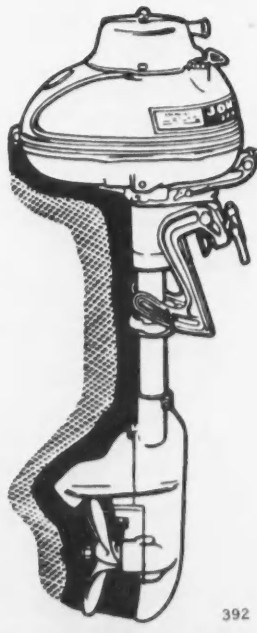
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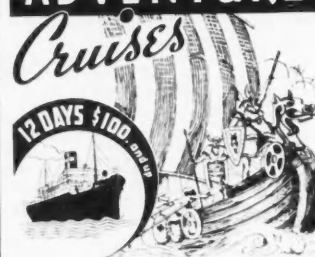
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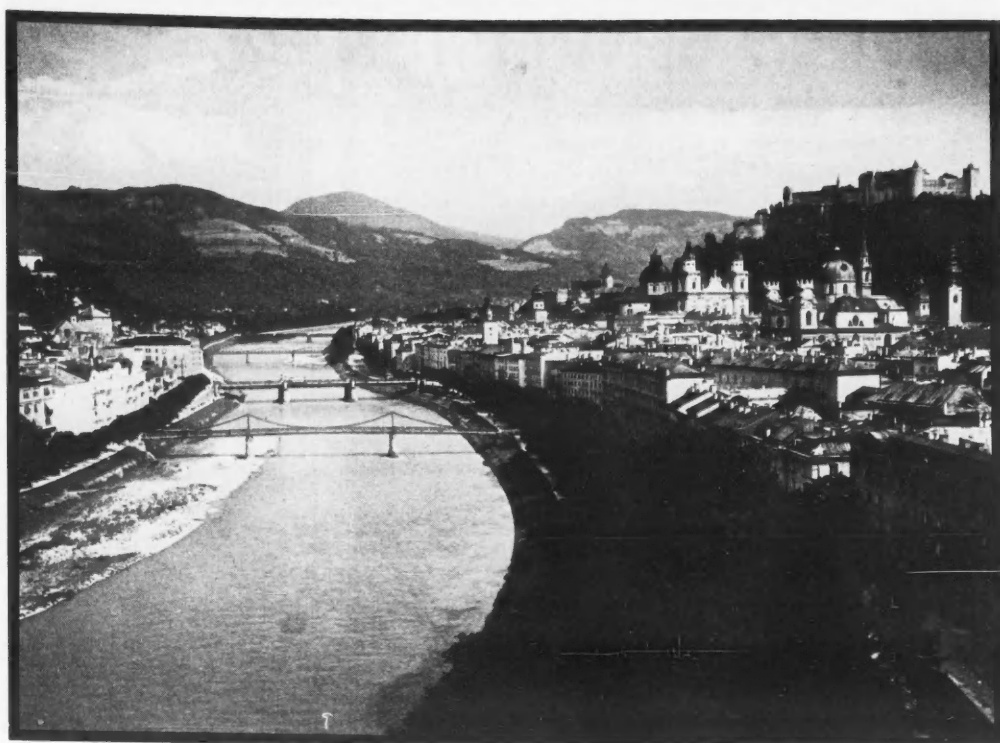
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GLORIOUS SALZBURG, scene of the greatest German music festival. Here is a view of the city and river from the Monk's Hill. —Photo courtesy German State Railways.

PORTS OF CALL

A Summer of Festivals in Germany

BY FRITZ MULLER

NEWSPAPER headlines notwithstanding, Germany promises to be an attractive country for Canadian and American tourists this summer. No European nation, in fact, has cancelled any event on account of international misgivings. As a matter of fact, Germany is a shining example among them all of intense organization to attract and entertain visitors from overseas. Germany has arranged a Festival Summer for 1939 which even outdoes any similar effort she has made for many years. It will be a gala season in every part of the Reich.

Music will be predominant, as is fitting in a land which has produced the greatest musicians and composers in the world. Its people are still the most musical, as any visitor rapidly discovers for himself.

Germans learn music from infancy. The old-fashioned singing-lesson has long been a thing of the past and the children of today not only learn to sing folk-songs and choral works but have opportunities to learn some instrument. Nearly every school has its own wind and string orchestra and the children learn far more by playing even simple pieces than by listening to concert performances by professionals. Everywhere, the innate love of music is fostered and developed and the lads in the Labor Service Camps all sing at their work or on the march and have their own very fine bands. More interest is now being taken in music in the home and with a view to encouraging this, the "Strength Through Joy" leisure-time organization arranges courses in which musical tuition in the playing of every conceivable type of instrument is given to groups of pupils.

Open Air Poetry

Anyone traveling in Germany during the summer months, whether it be to tour the country and explore the hidden and characteristic beauty of each district or to seek renewed health at one of the many world-renowned spas, has ample opportunity of enjoying every variety of music.

The first of the great German Festivals is actually now in progress at Dusseldorf in the Rhine country where the municipal concerts have always been of a high order. An additional attraction in Vienna this year is Reich Theatre Week in the month of June when a great competitive musical contest is being staged under the auspices of the State Academy of Music; composers from twelve countries will compete.

Later in June is the International Music Festival at Frankfurt, arranged by the Permanent Board for International Co-operation of Musical Composers. July and August will be devoted here to the famous Romberg Open-Air Festival Plays which have won great recognition as to deserve the name of "The Bayreuth of the German Classics." Every year, in summer, thousands gather in front of the facade of the Romberg on the vener-

able city square to be stirred by the poetry of Goethe, Shakespeare, Hebbel. This year the program will include Goethe's "Faust" (Part 1), Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and Hebbel's "The Nibelungs" (Part 1).

The Reich open-air Festivals in old Heidelberg will feature Schiller's "Die Rauber," Hauptmann's "Florian Geyer," Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," von Eichendorff's "Die Frierer." Evening concerts are held in the beautiful courtyard of Heidelberg Castle. The season here is from July 12 to August 20.

City of Music

It is of course the dream of all lovers of Wagner to attend the Bayreuth Festival held for four weeks, this year from July 25 to August 28. The program will include "The Flying Dutchman," "Tristan and Isolde," "Parsifal," and "The Ring des Nibelungen." The operas are performed in the Bayreuth Festival Theatre owned by Frau Winifred Wagner who works together with Heinz Tietjen, the famous director of the Berlin Opera House, to achieve a production in accordance with Richard Wagner's own ideals. At the same time of year, the "Ring" and "Lohengrin" are produced in quite a different setting in the open-air theatre erected some 25 years ago in the woods at Zoppot, a well-known seaside resort near Danzig.

But the high-spot of summer music in Europe is undoubtedly the Salzburg Festival, from August 1 to September 8. Richard Strauss once described Salzburg as a city which "personified music even in the cold stone of its buildings." To the people of Salzburg music has always been the dominating factor of their life. Musical tradition here dates back more than 2,000 years; even the old Roman settlement Juvavum which stood on the site of modern Salzburg, had its own theatre. Even before the Roman invasions, however, music was in the blood of the ancient Germanic clans who lived in this region. The old custom of the "Fire-Singer Festival" which took place at the time of the winter and summer solstice was kept up until the 19th century, and there is still a family name "Feuersinger" in Salzburg—descendants of these old bards.

Visitors to Salzburg are well advised to read up on its intricate and fascinating history as a necessary background to the performances. The very atmosphere is charged with music and great names.

The "Mozarteum"

In 1910, the cornerstone was laid for the "Mozarteum," which was erected by the "International Mozart Endowment," whose principal object was to build up a Mozart "cult" in the native city of the great composer. This "Mozarteum" was formally opened and dedicated in 1914, and

contains among other things the largest collection of Mozart original manuscripts and autographs in existence, a modern concert hall with an 80-pipe organ, a hall for string quartet concerts (Kammermusik), and a Conservatory of Music, in which instruction is given in all orchestral instruments. At the beginning of the present 1938-1939 season, the direction of the "Mozarteum" has been taken over by Director-General Clemens Krauss of the Bavarian State Opera.

The Festival Theatre project was interrupted during the World War and the years immediately following. In 1925 the former Winter Riding Academy near the foot of the "Moenchberg," which had for many years been maintained by the Archbishops of Salzburg, was transformed into an enormous theatre, and in 1927 a series of operas were given there. But Mozart operas had previously been given exclusively in the Salzburg City Theatre. Now, however, the Festival Theatre presented "Don Juan," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Magic Flute," and other works by Mozart.

In 1933, the open-air riding-school just behind the Festival Theatre was turned into an open-air theatre, in which performances of "Faust" were given from 1933 to 1937. Beginning with 1938, Goethe's "Egmont" with incidental music by Beethoven was also given. In addition to Mozart, Wagner's operas belong in a sense to Salzburg, though until 1938, only "Meistersinger" and "Tristan" were given. In 1938 Salzburg saw "Tannhauser" for the first time.

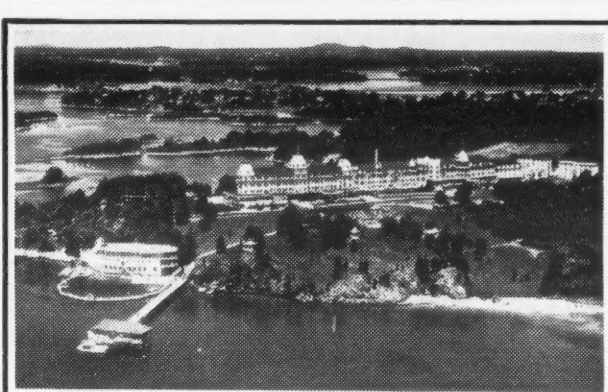
Art at Munich

The main Salzburg attractions are the orchestral concerts, the serenades, the opera, and the drama. The Concerts will be given by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, under conductors Tullio Serafin, Hans Knappertsbusch, Clemens Krauss, Karl Bohm, Willem Mengelberg, Edwin Fischer. Richard Strauss will conduct a performance of his own works: "Guntram," four songs with orchestra, and "Sinfonia Domestica." Opera will include Mozart's "Il Seraglio," "Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro," von Weber's "Der Freischutz," Verdi's "Falstaff," Strauss' "Rosenkavalier," Rossini's "Barber of Seville." Dramatic performances will be Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," and Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (with music of Richard Strauss). Mozart worshippers perhaps get their greatest thrill visiting the "Magic Flute Cottage" where he composed the "Magic Flute," at the foot of the Capucin Hill. The House has been taken over by the City of Salzburg as a permanent Mozart Memorial.

Munich—another city with a musical history—has two major attractions this summer: the Pageant of German Art in mid-July; and the famous Opera Festival from July 29 to September 10. The Munich opera is as renowned as its concerts, and the yearly historical musical festivals are a sort of climax to its music activities. The summer concerts are given in Schleissheim Castle. The Munich churches provide the best choral music in Europe.

The Famous Spas

There is plenty of good music elsewhere in Germany, no matter what part is visited. All the great spas, such as Baden-Baden, Ems, Kissingen, Wiesbaden, have fine orchestras of international repute. In Berlin, Handel and Bach concerts are given in the Golden Gallery in Charlottenburg Castle or in the White Hall of the old castle of the Electors by the Spree. In the great Berlin Stadtschloss, the best orchestras and choirs give "Serenades," preluded by fanfare of trumpets from the Castle ramparts. Similar evening concerts are given in the Zwinger in Dresden, the Fountain Court of the Residence in Munich, the courtyard of Heidelberg Castle, Nuremberg Castle, Heidecksburg Castle near Rudolstadt, and at the monastery at Saalfeld. Wagner concerts are also held in July and August in the fantastically beautiful Castle of Neuschwanstein in Bavaria.



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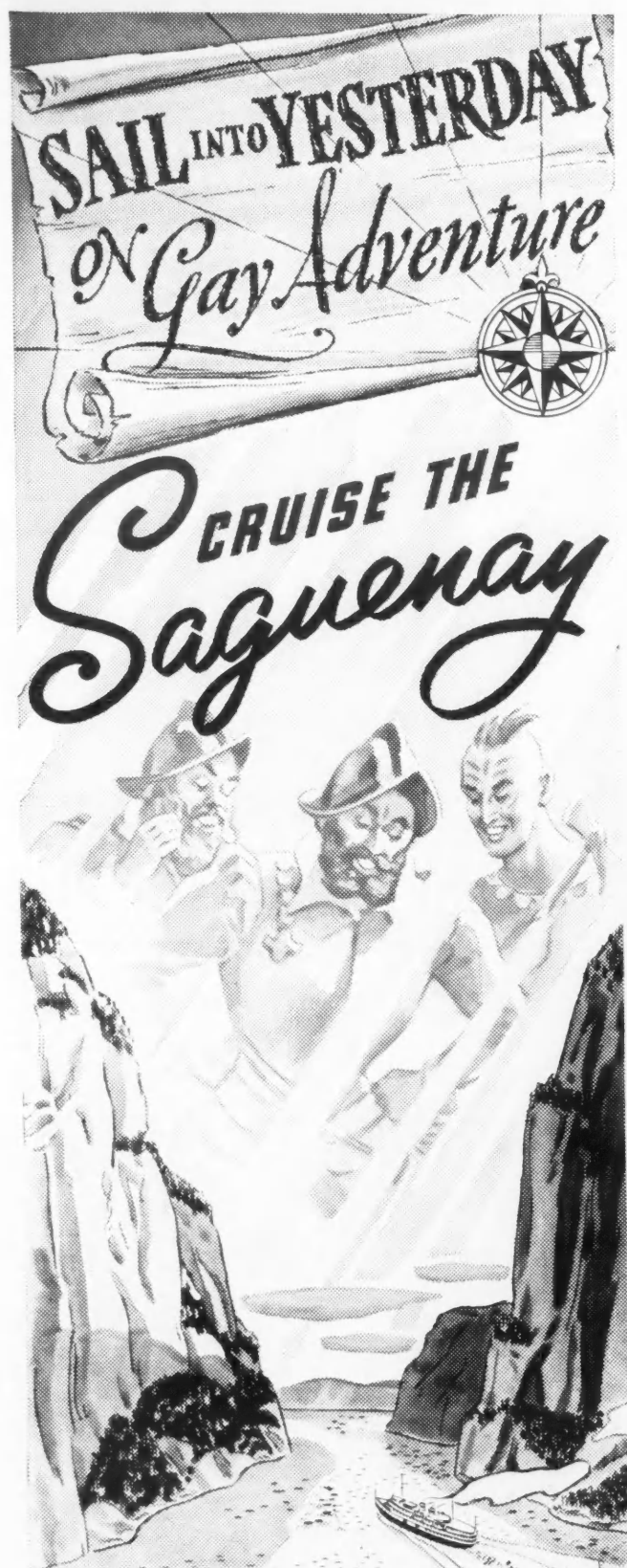
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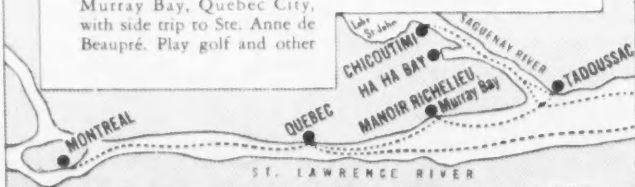
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WORLD of WOMEN

France Did Herself Proud

BY BERNICE COFFEY

NOWHERE in Canada at any of the functions honoring Their Majesties was there as great an array of crystal as that which graced every cover at the banquet tendered the King and Queen by the Government of France. When Their Majesties were wined and dined in Paris last summer no fewer than eleven glasses of the finest crystal graced every place, each filled in turn with the choicest and rarest vintages the wine cellars of *la belle France* had to offer. We like the delightful little story told by one who was present at the unveiling of the War Memorial in Ottawa. When the King and Queen descended the steps of the memorial at the close of the ceremonies, they separated to make the lovely gesture of speaking to the veterans individually. Later they met rounding a corner of the crowd and the Queen greeted the King with "Haven't I met you before?"

From the Royal Garden Party at Government House comes another incident to join the many that have endeared this charming couple to all Canada. The King made the first cut in the birthday cake. The attendant who was to complete the cutting of the cake found himself, to his embarrassment, encumbered with hat and gloves. His Majesty said "Here, give them to me," and took them from him.

At times the audacious self-confidence of Young Canada is shattering. Consider, for instance, the case of the two urchins who stationed themselves in the forefront of the spectators as Their Majesties drove up Avenue Road hill during their Toronto visit. As the Royal car sped by with its escort, the two stood with



MRS. NORMAN HOLLAND of Montreal, the newly-elected Provincial President of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in Quebec. Mrs. Holland has been associated with the Order for many years. She held the office of Provincial Educational Secretary from 1916 until 1934. In 1934, she was elected first Vice-President of the Provincial Chapter of Quebec. Mrs. Holland is a member of the Canadian Authors' Association.

—Photograph by Notman.

dame Tetrazzini, beautifully and impressively gowned, and her entourage. Madame Tetrazzini's trunks had arrived. Madame Tetrazzini was clothed. Madame Tetrazzini had decided to come after all. The Heliconians are strangely vague about what took place after that.

It's a Gift

At times dressing well on a small clothes budget requires the nice sense of balance of a tight-rope walker, the eye for value of an Oriental rug merchant, and a feeling for style that is inborn. The following will serve as an illustration of how some clever women do it:

As most women know, a dress is allowed to remain unsold only for a set period before being "marked down." If it still remains unsold the store marks it down again. Or it goes into a "sale," when it can be bought for perhaps half its original price. Perhaps it has not the handwork that marks it as a really top-flight dress, so it is sent to a seamstress who rips out seams and hems and sews them up again by hand, as well as replacing with handwork any other evidences of machine sewing. Perhaps, too, the trimming does not measure up either, so off it comes to be replaced by something really good.

A lot of trouble, yes. But an accomplishment, too, when a dress emerges bearing that indefinable something that, to other women, is the hallmark of a really good dress.

TRAVELERS

Lady Currie has returned to Montreal from Ottawa, where she was presented to Their Majesties the King and Queen at the unveiling of the National War Memorial. At the Royal Garden Party, Lady Currie and her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Galt Durnford, who accompanied her to Ottawa, had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Beardmore and Miss Adelaide Beardmore, who returned to Montreal recently from Nassau, the Bahamas, are guests at the Mount Royal Hotel. They will leave towards the latter part of June for Murray Bay, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Admiral Sir Dudley North and Lady North, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Molson during part of their stay in Montreal, left for Ottawa to be the guests of Admiral and Mrs. Percy Nelles.



MRS. HAMILTON GAULT, who with her husband Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Gault was a much feted visitor in Victoria, B.C., during the first weeks of May. Colonel and Mrs. Gault have been out from England on a Dominion-wide tour to visit members of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, which regiment Colonel Gault founded. Mrs. Gault was photographed in their suite at the Empress Hotel, Victoria.



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At a very small cost, you can have an indoor garden, designed for you and gracefully fitted to the architecture of your house by Lord and Burnham. Here, as in no other place, amid the perpetual beauty of flower and fern which you have brought to life, watched, and tended with your own hands, you find true, soul-satisfying happiness. A place where you can enjoy peace of mind—comfort—restful relaxation from the worrying, turbulent world outside. Here your hospitality is unbounded, gracious, distinctive.

Hundreds of people everywhere have discovered that there is no single investment which adds so much in downright "livability" to a house as a home for flowers... and it need cost you no more than you would pay for a new car!

You, too, can enjoy all the pleasures of a glass garden in your home. Write Lord and Burnham or consult your architect today—take this first step along the pathway to a new measure of happiness in the home.

See Lord and Burnham at the World's Fair.



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Enjoy an early holiday at Banff and Lake Louise in June

Special low American Plan rate until June 30—\$9 per day—includes room and bath with meals—also golf and swimming pool fees at Banff and swimming pool fees at Lake Louise.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS:

CALGARY STAMPEDE INDIAN DAYS (Banff) TRAIL RIDE TRAIL HIKERS' CAMP BANFF GOLF WEEK

Canadian Rockies Low-Cost Vacations

All-Expense Tours—2 to 6 days—\$37.50 up—including hotel accommodation, meals, 126 miles of motoring. Daily from Banff or Field to Sept. 10. Add rail fare to Banff or Field.

Mountain Lodges... central chalets for meals, rustic bungalows for sleeping. Only \$31.50 per week, including lodge accommodation and meals. These tours and lodges are wonderful vacations in themselves, and also make ideal stopovers en route to or from the Pacific Coast, via fast Canadian Pacific air-conditioned trains.

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STRIPED BLOUSES with plain, bright slacks are signposts to a colorful summer. A bandanna tied on the head in a bow, with another to match around the waist, do their bit in adding to the gaiety of summer lounge attire.

—Photograph courtesy the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.

WORLD of WOMEN

Hello, Little Girl, Hello

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THEY are called "baby" hair styles but are as becoming to the mature woman as to the very young. In this new style the hair is cut all over the head to a length between three-and-a-half to four-and-a-half inches, and then given a very soft permanent wave. We had better warn you, though, that the work should be done by someone who knows what it's all about. Otherwise it may be necessary to take to the woods until the hair grows out again. When expertly done, though, the "baby" style is a knockout—especially for summer wear. The hair can be worn in soft curls all over the head, or can be brushed and combed into endless different styles.

An enterprising Fifth Avenue beauty salon is bringing out a milk and cream permanent wave designed to give a baby-like texture to the hair. The secret is the wave solution composed entirely of Grade A milk and "rich, whip-able cream." No ammonia, and a minimum of heat go along with this new "dairy permanent," and the final result is said to be incredibly soft and shiny hair which adapts itself beautifully to chert curls. However, any good permanent will produce results equally good—even though not as sensational in method.

The Bright Angel

Why be content to ring down the curtain on the pleasing fragrance of perfume after the last waltz? Those with a bit of the sybarite in their make-up, will like the idea embodied in the new Slumber Song perfume by Rubinstein. Some perfumes are so stimulating they can keep you from sleep. But this perfume is designed to send you off to the Land of Nod on a breath of fragrance. You are supposed to touch just a few drops of the perfume on pillow and bed sheets, and then go off to by-bye like a lamb. It can be used as a relaxing body rub before retiring, or even during the day when one feels in need of a restful interlude.

As a tribute to that bright angel, Sleep, Madame Rubinstein has designed as a flacon for this new perfume a charming crystal angel bottle, be-winged, full skirted, and crowned with a halo of flowers. The flacon is hand-made and is worthy of becoming a collector's piece, a copy of a medieval angel bottle belonging to Madame Rubinstein. A smaller quantity of the perfume also can be had in a small, flat, gold-knobbed flacon decorated with a cupid design and enclosed in a glassine box.

Barefoot Girl

Barefoot time and pedicure time are on the way. Smoothly groomed feet with polished nails are a "must" if one is to cut any sort of a figure on the ubiquitous sandal. As if to call attention to pretty feet, nautch-girl anklets of tiny, tinkling bells are being worn—seen first on Bermuda beaches last spring. Other attention-callers are flower trellises climbing up both sides of cobweb stockings.

Polished fingertips are being brought into the open, too—even though the hand may be gloved—by means of a series of gloves designed to display one's nail polish. One glove displays the polish through brief net panels. A "half-way" of doekin, leaves fingers free. Then there is a sentimental glove, reminiscent of the nineties, of white embroidered net to which is added a tiny flower poised at the glove's edge just below the little finger.

Done to a Turn

Now is the time to make decisions about tanning. Elizabeth Arden sets complexion fashions for the summer on a versatile basis and offers a variety of preparations to help you stay

fair or turn golden brown—just as you choose. If you want to maintain the status quo there is Protecta Cream lotion to help you do it. It can be used for swimming since it does not come off in water.

If you want to regulate your tan, you can do so with Sunpruf Cream. Use frequent applications in the hot sun and as a powder base for make-up. It can be used by husbands and children, too, because it is of the invisible vanishing type. It is not sticky and does not come off on clothes. If friend husband is somewhat bald a tube of the stuff should be slipped into his golf kit for his own good.

Then there is a beach make-up achieved with the new Sports Gelée which keeps the skin soft and supple under the summer sun. Use it without powder while sunbathing for, if you are tan, it is chic to shine. Merely touch up the lips with lipstick.

For those unwise enough to have spent a day in the sun without a single sun essential there is Eight Hour Cream to soothe lips and skin over-exposed to sun and wind.

Flower in Hair

Probably it's all part of this femininity trend, or perhaps the Polynesian and Hawaiian style influences this season have a lot to do with a fashion of such pagan origins. But the modern girl, schooled to quick, slick grooming, wears artificial flowers fastened to a barette that she slips into her tresses in a wink. Some young girls seem to have whole wardrobes of these floral barettes... one or two—to match every costume.



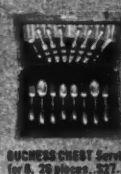
A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH of Mrs. Pierre Casgrain, wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who took part in many of the functions during their Majesties' visit in Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsh.



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MAJESTIC CHEST Service for 12, 118 pieces...\$108.50

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Superb Quality

To ensure enduring charm and service, the silver deposit on Mayflower is one-third heavier than triple plate! Staple pieces are silver shod at points of greatest wear.

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Compare its flawless beauty, fine quality and amazingly low cost and you'll surely choose Mayflower. Available in a wide variety of luxurious chests. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

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JOHN thought he had plenty of time, and nearly missed receiving his degree—a business man missed an important appointment—Mary thought she was late and got all hot and bothered—handicapped and gawky, dependability and smartness of Longines—the world's most honored watch!

So reasonable in price are Longines, so fine their reputation and so important in business, social and household activities, that it's become a sign of good sense and good taste to wear, and to give Longines. Just now we would like to remind parents that sons and daughters is a happy and time-honored way of marking this important event. See the latest models at the nearest Longines-Wittnauer Jeweller.

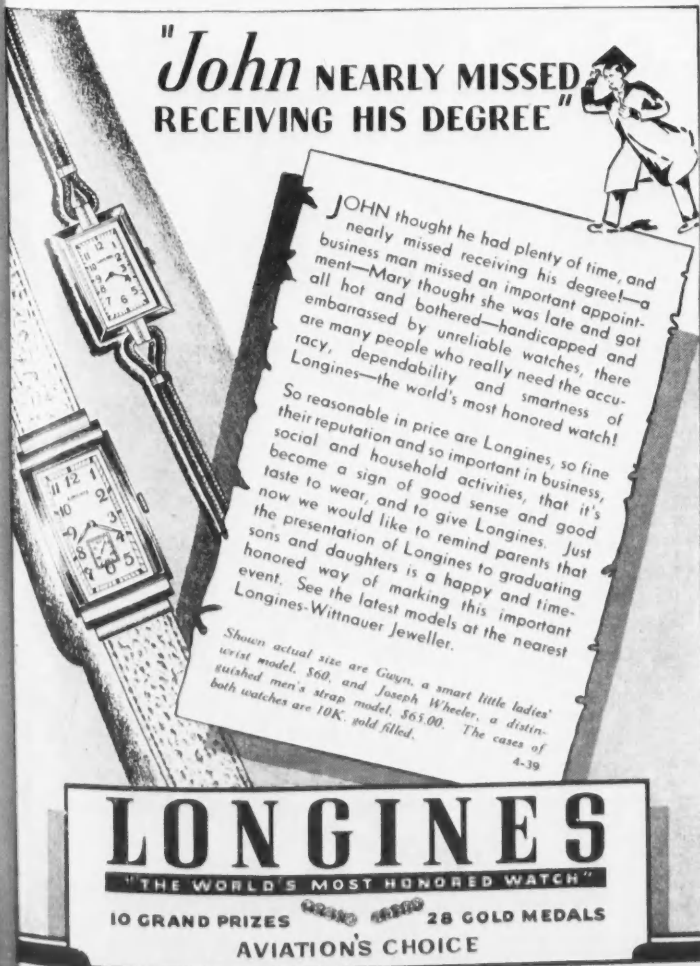
Shown actual size are Gypsy, a smart little ladies' wrist model, \$60, and Joseph Wheeler, a distinguished men's strap model, \$65.00. The cases of both watches are 10K gold filled.

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AMONG THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

TWO hundred and fifty-seven persons had the honor of being invited to the luncheon in honor of Their Majesties during the Royal visit in Victoria, B.C. At the King's table, in the Empress Hotel dining-room, the following persons were seated:

His Majesty the King, and on his left, Mrs. Pattullo, wife of the Premier of British Columbia;

Her Majesty the Queen, and on her right, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, E. W. Hamber;

Between the King and Queen, Premier T. D. Pattullo.

Beyond Mrs. Pattullo, on the left side of the King, were seated, in order, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, Mrs. E. W. Hamber, Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie, P.C.; the Lady Nunburnholme, lady-in-waiting to Her Majesty; Hon. Senator J. H. King and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. W. Legh, equerry-in-waiting to the King.

On the right of the Queen, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was seated, and beyond him were Mrs. J. H. King, the Most Rev. A. U. dePencier, Archbishop of New Westminster; the Lady Katharine Seymour, lady-in-waiting to the Queen, and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Eldon, another of the King's equerries.

From Quebec's Past

Figures from Quebec's glorious past stepped out of the pages of history, and came alive again at one of the most brilliant and unusual balls to have taken place in Canada of recent years. The occasion for this unique assembly was the reception and historical ball of Old Montreal, given under vice-regal patronage by the Women's Branch of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal. All those attending wore the costumes of the past and represented some figure prominent in the proud story of Quebec. Many came as their own ancestors.

Until the striking of the hour of twelve, the ball was given over entirely to the past, and the gracious measures of the Pavane were trod by the courtly gentlemen of another day and their ladies, followed by an old-time waltz and polka. A trumpeter announced the arrival of Count Robert de Dampierre, Minister of France in Canada, and the Countess de Dampierre, representing Old France, and Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, and Lady Campbell, who took up their positions on the gold curtained dais, with herds at either side, and four tiny pages grouped on the steps in front. There immediately followed a series of presentations, with Arthur J. Hills, the master of ceremonies, and Jacques Desbaillets, the narrator. Those presented were: The French Governors, the English Governors, the ladies of the Societe de Notre Dame de Montreal, the Chevaliers of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, the Normans, Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions, Les Filles de Bois, the Acadians, the Black Watch stationed in Montreal in 1760, and partners of the Prince of Romance (Prince of Wales, who later became King Edward VII), 1860.

Guests were received in the Oak Room by Mrs. B. G. Bourgeois, president of the ball committee; Mrs. John Baillie, president of the society; and by the chairman of the various committees in charge.

Pipers of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) of Canada piped the guests at the head table into supper. Among them were: Count Robert de Dampierre, Countess de Dampierre, Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell, Mrs. B. G. Bourgeois, Mrs. John Baillie, Dr. and Mrs. Victor Morin, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, Brigadier and Mrs. F. Logie Armstrong, Lady Drummond, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Gustave Perrault, Mr. A. W. P. Buchanan, Col. and Mrs. Walter Lyman, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Colby, Rev. J. Abbott-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hills, Dr. and Mrs. Albert LeSage and Mr. Paget Aylmer.



AT OFFICIAL OTTAWA. An unusually fine study of Their Majesties with Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir on the steps of Rideau Hall.

—Photograph by Karsh, Ottawa.

Among the guests were the past presidents of the society.

The committee in charge was: Mrs. B. G. Bourgeois, president; Mrs. Walter Lyman and Mrs. Gustave Perrault, corresponding secretaries; Mrs. Henri Garipey, treasurer; Mrs. A. W. P. Buchanan and Mrs. F. M. G. Johnson, costumes and historical groups; Miss Marie Claire Daveluy, historical collaboration; Mrs. J. B. Macphail, tickets; Mrs. Paul Morin and Miss Alice Lighthall, decorations; Mrs. Westcott Papineau and Mrs. T. B. Heney, supper; Mrs. Leslie Thomson and Mrs. Ernest Gohier, period dances; Mrs. R. J. Pratt and Mrs. Paul Baby, music; Mrs. Raymond Kelly, advisory committee; Mrs. Gerald G. Ryan and Mrs. Paul Morin, publicity; Miss Marie Davis, program covers and posters. Miss Mary Cuzanne directed the Pavane.

Lt.-Governor Entertains

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Miss Margaret MacLaren entertained at luncheon on Thursday, June 1, at Government House in honor of Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Meyrick of H.M.S. Berwick and Lady Meyrick. The guests of honor arrived by motor from St. Andrews, where the cruiser was anchored.

Sorrel Day

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Basher and officers of the Royal Regiment of Canada have sent out invitations to the Sorrel Day service to be held on the afternoon of June 11 at Fort York Armoury, Toronto. Tea will be served in the officers' mess afterward.

Field Day

Among the members of the Canadian Women's Senior Golf Association taking part in the recent field day held at Burlington Golf and Country Club, were: Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mrs. E. E. Palmer, Mrs. N. S. Shonstone, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Mrs.

George Watt, Mrs. Harry Roesler, Mrs. Tracy Waring, the Misses Fowlds, Mrs. R. C. Donald, Mrs. J. A. Aylmer, Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mrs. J. C. Makins, Mrs. A. E. Currie, Mrs. C. T. Pearce, Mrs. B. L. Anderson, Miss Card and Mrs. Urquhart of Owen Sound, Mrs. Bradley of Oshawa, Mrs. Douglas McIlwraith, Hamilton, Mrs. C. F. Wheaton of Toronto, and Mrs. W. J. McNichol and Mrs. W. D. Carse of Hamilton, were in charge of arrangements.

Racing Opens

Opening of Winnipeg's racing season was marked by a luncheon on Friday, June 2, in the club house of Whittier Park at which the president and board of governors were hosts. Among the guests were: Hon. W. J. Tupper, K.C., Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Premier John Bracken, Hon. D. L. Campbell, Hon. W. R. Clubb, Hon. R. A. Hoey, Hon. W. J. Major, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Hon. S. S. Garson, Mayor John Queen, Chief Justice J. P. Prendergast, Chief Justice E. A. McPherson, Archbishop Beliveau, Mayor G. C. MacLean, Mr. Justice S. E. Richards, Mr. Justice P. J. Montague, Mr. Justice Joseph Bernier, Air-Vice Marshal Lindsay Gordon, D.F.C., Major-General H. D. B. Ketcher, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Osler, Magistrate R. B. Graham, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Sullivan, Brother Bruns, Captain Stanley Harrison, Captain Frank Eaton, Messrs. W. H. McWilliams, Fred W. Ross, G. D. Hopper, J. W. F. Lawrence, J. T. Boyd, F. L. Graham, C. E. Hayles, H. E. Sellers, Travets Sweatman, W. P. Fillmore, Dr. C. W. Burns, Dr. R. M. Simpson, Dr. J. A. Hilton, W. McCurdy, S. L. Cork, H. J. Hickey, J. L. Crossen, N. J. Breen, R. James Speers, A. E. Warren, R. K. Braisford, J. E. Robertson, E. W. Kneeland, C. C. Fields, G. W. Schilling, C. F. Roe, R. S. Shelley, Harry Rudd, James Donovan, F. L. Smith, H. W. King, F. Johnson, J. H. Evans, F. F. Montague, A. E. Hoskin, K.C., W. A. Hastings, W. A. Murphy, W. H. Carter, James A. Richardson, Victor Sifton, Walter Moss, John Bird, G. V. Ferguson, J. W. Dufee, E. H. Macklin, W. Lord, J. F. Keyes, R. H. Moore, E. D. Adams, T. H. Rathjen, A. MacNamara, R. C. Gage, K. G. Slocomb. The luncheon was served by the members of the St. Agnes Guild of the Children's Hospital, with Mrs. George Northwood convening, assisted by Mrs. A. D. Duncan and Mrs. William C. Russell. Other members of the guild assisting included: The president of the Guild, Mrs. J. G. Cory; Mrs. R. Cambourne Reece, Mrs. John Botterell, Mrs. R. L. Cadiz, Mrs. Harold Hanson, Mrs. Henry Baker, Mrs. R. G. Rogers, Mrs. A. W. Hunt, Mrs. Andrew Milligan and Mrs. Hugh Moneriff.

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George Watt, Mrs. Harry Roesler, Mrs. Tracy Waring, the Misses Fowlds, Mrs. R. C. Donald, Mrs. J. A. Aylmer, Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mrs. J. C. Makins, Mrs. A. E. Currie, Mrs. C. T. Pearce, Mrs. B. L. Anderson, Miss Card and Mrs. Urquhart of Owen Sound, Mrs. Bradley of Oshawa, Mrs. Douglas McIlwraith, Hamilton, Mrs. C. F. Wheaton of Toronto, and Mrs. W. J. McNichol and Mrs. W. D. Carse of Hamilton, were in charge of arrangements.

Horse Show

The thirteenth annual horse show of St. Catharines Riding and Driving Club will take place June 20-24. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario will open the four day show on the evening of Tuesday, June 20. Patrons and patronesses of the show are: His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Albert Matthews, the Hon. P. M. Dewar and Mrs. Dewar, His Worship Mayor Charles Daley and Mrs. Daley, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. M. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Haines. The entertainment committee, convened by Mrs. L. C. Anderson, includes Mrs. Arthur A. Schmon, Mrs. C. Bruce Hill, Mrs. W. H. E. Drury, Mrs. R. C. Napier, Mrs. A. S. Malcolmson, Mrs. George Macnoe, Mrs. Morris Jones, Mrs. Douglas Ambridge and Mrs. A. W. Taylor.

Announcements ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheppard, "Brooklands", Aurora, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Buchanan, to Mr. Leonard James Bell, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bell of Georgetown. The marriage to take place on Saturday, June the Seventeenth, at The Memorial Church, Waukegan, Ontario.



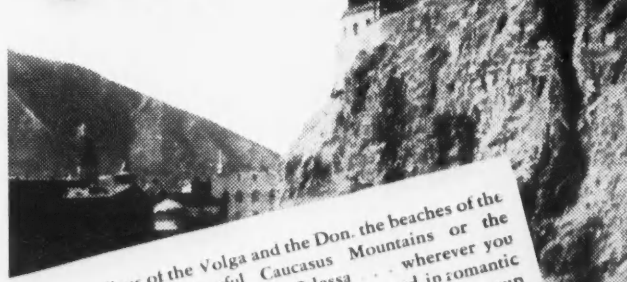
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Attend the All-Union Agricultural Exposition opening in Moscow, August 1, 1939. Full particulars from your own travel agent or nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

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Good the World Over.



MRS. J. C. MAKINS, wife of Hon. Mr. Justice Makins of Toronto, who was among those honored by invitations to the luncheon given at Hart House in honor of Their Majesties during the Royal visit in Toronto.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

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CONCERNING FOOD

I Remember, I Remember -- Or do I?

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THINKING backward over what has been to date a mighty well fed life I am surprised to find how many of the memorable dishes in it are go-by today. It shames me, as it also dates me, to admit I was a "bilious child." Apparently I was always allowed to consume all I wanted of the food I most admired with the constantly disastrous results. "Her eyes are bigger than her tummy," they would say cheerfully and quite understand when I faced my breakfast the next morning with wan countenance and lack-lustre eye.

Well there are fashions in child rearing as curious as those in hats. Perhaps the modern pediatrician who puts raw cabbage and ice cream on your frail infant's diet ascribing the creature's subsequent disquiet to "indigestion" will someday seem quite as idiotic as the family physician who used to prescribe syrup of figs for this miserable child who "seemed bilious" at night after mince tarts with hard sauce.

There are various reasons for certain foods' lingering in the memory, and I don't propose to linger on any but the happy ones.

Maple Rice Cream

On In-Friday nights at boarding school we used to have whole dry, boiled rice generously beaten up with whipped cream, heaped on a huge dish and sprinkled with shaved maple sugar. An extra dish of the sugar was passed with it, and I tell you it was a dessert that took all the sting (that could be taken out) of the gloomy prospect of the In-Saturday to follow. Beyond a certain rare breakfast of fruit followed by crusty and very fresh oblong white rolls with an unlimited amount of butter and marmalade I prefer not to think of the rest of the food we existed on at that school. But those cling to the mind, and I here belatedly salute the house-keeper who figured them out.

Wash the best large rice till the cold water is no more cloudy, drain it and drop it into boiling salted water and cook it in a double boiler until it has absorbed all the water on it and is whole and tender. It simply must not mash. Cool it and then add one cup of whipped cream with a

drop of vanilla and a pinch of fruit sugar in it to each cup of rice. Fluff the whole thing up on a platter, and get to work on the maple sugar. This is the season it will still cut down with a sharp knife like cheese. Remember you must have plenty of it. Far better to have little sweetening in the cream and lots on the top. Serve the whole thing cold as any ice-cream. You could serve it as a sweet to our blue-eyed Queen, and with a lot more confidence than some of the sweets I've heard she's been faced with, since she began going out to luncheon in our fair Dominion.

Green Plum Tart

Nostalgia hangs a halo next around a green plum tart that I once ate in a country house in Surrey. It was made of small hard green unready plums from a tree spread and nailed against the orchard brick wall. I helped pick the miserable fruit, supposedly to throw in the incinerator. If I had thought for one moment they were destined for human consumption I'd have sent myself a telegram from the village P.O. "Hurry home Mother dying," that afternoon. Instead of which I said at dinner that night, "May I have some more of that delicious tart?" slept softly that night, and learned the extraordinary fact when we went through the orchard the next day, I suppose looking for more unripe fruit.

Anyhow, use green plums that are still little and hard if you can get them for plum tart. Make it in a deep pudding dish, with a top crust only, serve it with cream and salute England, and perhaps your columnist.

Pears and Chestnuts

Charles of Claridge's in London once deigned to choose my dessert for me. There's glory for you, as Humpty Dumpty once remarked. It was a fresh Bartlett pear cooked lightly in syrup, sitting in a chilled nest of purée of chestnut mixed with whipped cream, the whole thing lightly glazed with the pear syrup reduced, colored a delicate green, and flavored with Benedictine. Oh my, Oh my. It's a

perfectly easily reproduced sweet, just takes time.

The chestnuts must be washed and peeled and simmered in a pan with syrup and a stick of vanilla until they are cooked, then put through a sieve. The pear is cooked and chilled, the syrup reduced and colored. Combine the cream and chestnut purée, make a bed of it for the pear, add the liqueur to the heavy syrup, pour it over the top and call it an evening.

Crepes Suzettes

Four of them, each one flambé with a different liqueur combined with brandy after having been cooked and caramelized to its edge in a sugar to which orange juice and finely grated orange peel had been added. . . that's rather memorable too. However that's such art perhaps we had better leave it. We all have the secret places of our heart. But if you are going to London, ask me, and I'll tell you where to seek out the maitre d'hôtel who can create the magic again for you.

Green Gooseberry Preserve

I am really in a hurry to give you a recipe that has, on occasions, covered me with culinary glory all winter. Now's the time. It's for gooseberry fool and if you don't know what that is, listen. We made it rather by mistake (the way most of the great culinary triumphs are achieved if you want the truth) and gooseberries by the basket are about the first of all our abundant fruits to appear on the market. With gooseberries treated like this you can serve them in small quantities, plain, to your kindergartners, or with whipped cream or pastry to your most sophisticated beau. And this is gooseberry season.

Wash green gooseberries without bothering to chip off their tips. Put them in a preserving kettle with half the number of cups of water that there are berries. Let them boil, stirring them now and then, until they are down to a soft mash, then put them through a sieve. It isn't as bad a job as you think, and turns out a wet purée of an indifferent shade of light green. To this add cup of cup of white sugar. Put it all back on the stove, bring it to the boil and cook it for five minutes. Bottle the stuff in well sterilized gem jars screwed down on new rubber rings.

When you want that delectable dessert "Gooseberry Fool" at any time in the next year, you've got it. Simply pour out a jar of this purée and add whipped cream over the top of the bowlful. Serve plain sweet biscuits with it, or shortbread if you can take it. The alternative is to make shells of very short pastry and cook them to a pale gold brown. When they are cool fill them with the purée and heap stiff whipped cream on top. Either one makes an elegant hot weather sweet. Why it is so good I have frankly no idea. One expects Heaven to turn out something pretty enticing from a ripe peach or a golden mango, but a hard, sour, unripe gooseberry . . . you must figure it out yourself, for both of us.

Mrs. Walter Northgrave and her daughters, Miss Ella and Miss Nancy Northgrave, have returned to Toronto from Pinehurst, N.C.

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ACROSS THE POND

English Beauty by the Acre

BY MARY GOLDBE

A PAMPHLET recently sent me and already put to use, is more like a passport to beauty than a mere booklet. Under dates from the month of April until October, it lists the private gardens and houses throughout England and Wales which are thrown open to the public by their owners. Thus, during the entire summer and on into the autumn one can, on any day of the week, find some spot of interest and beauty; a spot which might be a hidden jewel, were it not for the courtesy of the owner and the organization of this splendid scheme. The name at the top of the list is that of Sandringham whose gardens, by gracious permission of the King, are open every Wednesday and Thursday from May 3rd until the end of September in the absence of the Court. When the Court is in residence, the gardens will be open on Wednesdays only. The charge for admission is One Shilling!

There follow particulars of the same type concerning Harewood House, the home of H.R.H. The Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood—and then the list continues to cover many pages. The National Gardens Scheme, under which these gardens are thrown open to the public in aid of District Nursing, has been organized each year since 1927. The money raised is used to provide a skilled nursing service in their own homes for all those who are unable to employ private nurses and is divided between the County in which the garden is situated and the Queen's Institute. What a wonderful thing it is to be able to freely wander about vast grounds and gardens, surely only the city dweller can fully appreciate!

I went last Sunday to Knole Park in Kent and wished that all my friends in Canada could see its beauty and would make a point of going there when next they come to England. The park is vast—vast and lovely, with magnificent trees and acres of gently rolling ground. There are woods and there are open spaces; there are valleys and hills. It is unbelievable that all this expanse of land should be the private property of one person. The house, too, although I was not able to see its interior, is a fine example of Tudor architecture and fits amply into its great surroundings. Here it is that the 4th Baron Sackville-West lives and here it was that Victoria Sackville-West was born. And if the place possesses such beauty now when only part of it is inhabited, how much more must it have possessed in the olden days of pomp and ceremony, of feathers and furbelows, of coachmen and cockades!

Among the Refugees

We are continually reminded, by their presence in the streets of London, of the many foreigners who are at present in England. But only those who are doing work amongst the refugees can really know anything of the misery and heartbreak which is so common to them all. Miss Barbara Mitchell, a young Canadian who has been in London for some years and from who originally came, I think, from Winnipeg, is deep in refugee work.

Each morning she goes out to one of London's suburbs to visit certain of the refugees who are housed there. Each morning she makes the rounds to see how they are; to distribute clothing and to see generally how things are going with them. Several times a week she gives lessons in English, a difficult feat since she knows no German and the majority of the refugees speak no English. Each night she brings home with her some new tale of the horror of a "pre-English" life and the tales she has to tell are enough to wring the heart of the coldest amongst us. The refugees come from all walks of life; some have been scientists and doctors who have lost everything, including valuable laboratory apparatus. Some come from poor families, some from rich. But all, from no matter what station in life, are filled with a deep appreciation of what England is doing for them and all are so tragically happy just to be here that they accept with thanksgiving the natural difficulties which arise in accommodating such a sudden influx of people.

B.C. Celebrates

The annual British Columbia service will be held at St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street (British Columbia's Anglican Church in London) this coming week. The service will be conducted by the rector, the Reverend W. E. S. Holland and the Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver the sermon. The lesson will be read by Hon. Vincent Massey and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City will attend in state. The service will be broadcast by the B.B.C. in an Empire program.

A "Canadian Send-off" was given at the London Casino at the time of the sailing of Their Majesties to Canada. Many prominent Canadians were present and Canadian artists provided a special cabaret. During the evening an official of the Canadian Pacific Railway gave a description of his experiences on the "Empress of Australia" when he went with the ship from Southampton to Portsmouth, where the King and Queen embarked. The cabaret closed with a spectacular scene showing the ship leaving on the Royal voyage.

An item of interest concerning Earl Baldwin of Bewdley who has just returned from a lecture trip to Canada, has been passed on to me by a friend. She says that in the book "Stanley Baldwin, a Tribute" written by Arthur Bryant, brilliant author and essayist and biographer of Pepys, the following facts are stated: "In June, 1919, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, as he then was, wrote a letter to 'The Times' setting out the country's financial need and suggesting that the wealthy classes had an opportunity of service to their country which might never recur. To lead the way he was giving £150,000 of the new War Loan and presenting it to the Government for cancellation. The letter was signed F.S.T. (Financial Secretary of the Treasury) and for four years no one knew who had sent it, except his most intimate friends."



HOW TO FEEL LIKE A NICKEL

It's nice to have people drop in informally. It's nice to be neighborly and hospitable. But it's pretty awful to be caught unprepared . . . and have them know it!

But it need not happen to you, if you buy Canada Dry by the handy home carton and keep some always in the refrigerator. It's a thrifty habit, too, for the "Champagne of Ginger Ales" costs a little less that way.

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bottle size, or the six twelve-ounce size.

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THE BACK PAGE

And Her Hat Was Blue

BY FLORIS CLARK McLAREN

MAY ELLEN sat in the back seat of the old touring car as it bounced and rattled on the gravel road. Faster cars passed it and raised a cloud of dust that sifted through the flapping side-curtains. May Ellen laid her clean gloves on top of her new purse in her lap and spread a clean handkerchief to cover them. She wished she could cover her hat too. The dust would show so on the blue straw and forget-me-nots.

Little shivers ran up and down May Ellen's back, and her stomach felt queer; but that was probably because she hadn't been able to eat any breakfast.

In the front seat her mother and father sat. Her father's back looked very straight as he drove. Above the rattle of the car May Ellen could hear a faint *chink* from the medals pinned on his dark best suit. He had polished them last night until they gleamed in the lamp-light, while Mother had washed May Ellen's gloves and her own and turned up the hem of her blue skirt.

THEY were off the gravel road now and on to the main highway. The traffic was all going the same way, toward town. Most of the cars had strings of flags on them. There was no dust now so May Ellen put away her handkerchief and laid her white gloves on the seat beside her. Then she opened her purse and took out a picture.

It was a picture cut from a newspaper and worn in creases from much folding and unfolding. It showed an open car with a man and a woman in the back seat. The woman wore a wide turned-up hat and was smiling into the camera with one hand raised as though to wave. The man wore a naval uniform and his hand was at salute. May Ellen drew a long unsteady breath and put the picture away in her purse again.

IT WAS noon when they reached the outskirts of the city. Father pulled off beside the road and Mother opened the box of sandwiches, but May Ellen could not eat. The sandwiches felt dry in her mouth and choked her.

They parked the car on a side street and walked toward the business district. There were people moving everywhere. As they drew near the main streets they saw police stopping the cars and turning them back, but they walked along unhindered. Ahead of them they could see rope barriers across the streets and people gathered along them.

"We'll go farther down this way," Father said. "It's near the end of the procession route and the crowds won't be so thick as in the centre of town." May Ellen could not speak.

THE crowd was growing thicker every minute but they found a place by the curb. People gathered behind and beside them but they kept their places and waited. The street looked strange, so bare and empty with the crowds lining either side. The buildings were covered with flags and bunting and people's heads looked out of upper windows. Occasionally a police motorcycle sputtered swiftly down the street and back again.

The lump that had been in May Ellen's stomach was up in her throat now, almost choking her.

SUDDENLY a movement seemed to travel along the crowd like a wind over a wheatfield. It was not a sound so much as a feeling. People who had been singing and talking stopped, and heads craned to see up the street. There was a roar of distant motorcycles and then like a long sigh the murmur, "They're coming."

The motorcycles were in sight now and behind them a car... and another...

They were coming so quickly. May Ellen felt confused.

"Watch the second car, Kitten," she heard her father say. He was standing bare-headed and stiff with the sun shining on his medals. Mother had her handkerchief out waving it while May Ellen clung tightly to her other hand.

In a moment, it seemed, the cars were in front of them. The second car was open with glass around and a man and a woman sat in the back. May Ellen had a glimpse of a brown profile under a white cap, and a woman's face and lifted hand... "like the picture..." she thought; and then they were by.

MAY ELLEN stood blinking on the sidewalk. The other cars had passed too, and she could hear the crowd beyond them cheering as the procession turned the far corner. The street looked so empty. They had gone so fast. She couldn't even remember what they looked like... just a glimpse of a woman's face turned toward her and a hand...

May Ellen felt that the bright day was as empty as the street. The

lump in her throat swelled until it choked her, and her tears spilled over and fell on the new purse.

Then they were walking back through the crowds toward their car. Father walked ahead, and Mother's arm was slipped lightly through hers. "I wish we could let you stay for the fireworks, dear," Mother was saying, "but Father has to be home to do the milking, you know."

"It's all right," May Ellen answered, and hoped that her voice did not sound queer.

THEN she was alone in the back seat of the car again, with Mother and Father talking in low voices in front. Slowly she opened her purse and took out the newspaper picture and unfolded it.

There they were, the man and the woman in the open car. She knew every line of the picture by heart. But as she looked at it now something happened. The picture seemed to be filled with color and movement.

The car was not the dull gray of a newspaper print; it was dark red and shiny. And the man's face under the white cap was thin and brown.

And the woman! Yes, that was just the way she had looked, only her cheeks were a lovely warm color, and her hat was blue. And she wasn't waving with that raised hand; it was a different movement, a sort of swirl of greeting. Alone in the back of the car May Ellen practised with her right hand, trying to imitate exactly that slow gesture.

And the smile. Yes that was just the way it had been. She had had only a glimpse, but here it was caught so she could remember it. Unconsciously May Ellen's own mouth curved in a smile, gentle and gracious.

WITH a little sigh she folded the picture carefully and put it in the inner pocket of her purse. Then she leaned forward and poked her father between his dark brushed shoulder-blades.

"I'm awfully hungry," she said to the back of his ear. "Do you think perhaps we could stop somewhere and get an ice cream cone before we go away from town?"

Give King a House in Canada

BY D. KERMODE PARR

THE crowd in Ottawa sang "Will ye no come back again?" when the King and Queen were leaving the capital and there is good reason to hope that there will some day be an answer in a second royal visit. Even before Their Majesties reached Canada, the London *Observer* was commenting on the probability that as

time went on, the King would inevitably spend more and more of his time in the various dominions, now equal partners in the commonwealth.

The King has a house in Scotland, where he is accustomed to spend a few weeks of restful holiday every summer. Why should he not have a house in Canada?

There should never again be any attempt to cover all Canada in one terrific tour. The present journey has been invaluable and its triumphant success has done untold good, but it has clearly been extremely fatiguing, and nothing so tiring need be attempted in the future.

LET us give the King a house. It might be log-built, somewhere among the hills and lakes away to the north of Ottawa, a typical Canadian summer home.

There the King and Queen could bring their children every two or three years for a month in the early summer or, best of all, in the Fall when the maples are turning. If the King likes fishing, he could have sport of the best. If the Royal Family like such things as canoe trips, swimming, tennis, all would be available in the finest surroundings and the best autumn climate in the world.

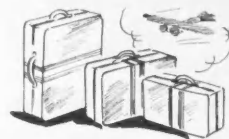
Just four or five days in the month could be devoted to public appearances and royal functions. The King is accustomed to drive up from a restful stay in Sandringham to perform such duties in England, or to come out from Balmoral for a day or two to attend a function in Edinburgh or Glasgow.

Then the King and Queen would not be visiting Canada, they would be for a time in residence among their Canadian people, in their own Canadian home.

THE scheme ought really to be spread across the whole Empire, with royal residences in each dominion. Perhaps Australia and New Zealand are too remote for frequent visits, but it does not take long in the right seasons of the year to travel from England to Canada or South Africa. It is agreed that South Africa is a fine region during the northern winter; and the magnificence of Canadian autumn conditions is beyond question. Given a free choice, the King and Queen might ask nothing better than to spend a month in South Africa one year, a month in Canada the next, and so on in a series as regular as their migrations to Scotland.

But it should surely be a month providing a large proportion of enjoyable rest and peace. For that a house is needed. Well then, let's give the King a house, with a fervent petition that it may please Their Majesties to come and live in it for a few weeks from time to time, sharing Canada with their loyal Canadian subjects.

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HERE'S HOW

Whether you have or haven't had the luck to eat a Southern meal at "The Marigold" Inn, Niagara Falls, New York, you've heard of the cooking. Men get a faraway look in their eyes when they discuss it, women are apt to look haunted. How difficult it is to vie at home with such superb culinary accomplishment. But not so difficult as you'd think—for you can get "The Marigold" Cook Book—with this restaurant's very best secrets in it—and recipes for their favourite dishes, reduced to the simplest terms for people like you and me. A great gift for a bride, in case you didn't think of it. \$2.00. Eaton's Book Department, Main Floor, also obtainable at Eaton's College St.



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Now that you're serving coffee iced as well as hot, you'll want a rich, full-flavoured blend at a price that lets you use plenty without shuddering over the cost. The answer is our new "Empire" Coffee—deeper and more full-bodied than most—smoothly blended by our own expert—cup-tested to assure uniformity. It comes in an all-purpose grind that's as good for the Silex as it is for the picnic pot—and is in vacuum-packed tins that keep it fresh indefinitely. 1 lb. tin, 35c. Eaton's Grocery Dept., Fifth Floor.



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